

THE LITERARY DIGEST

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NEW YORK, APRIL 29, 1905

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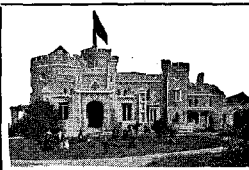
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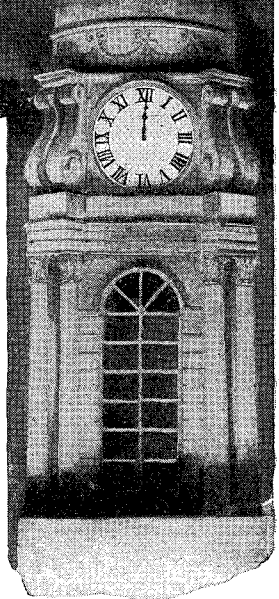
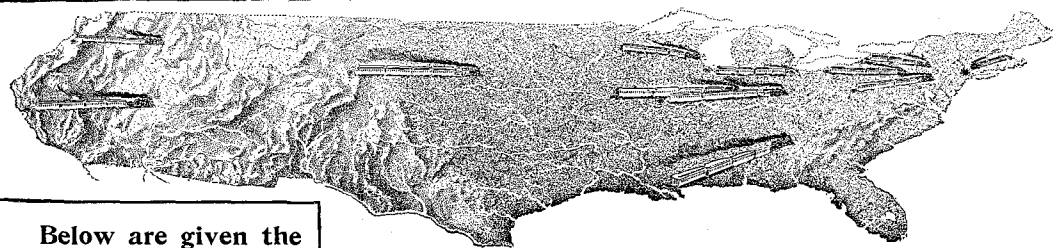
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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

SUPREME COURT ON THE TEN-HOUR LAW.

NO more important decision has been rendered by a high court of law for a hundred years," says Justice Harlan, speaking of the Supreme Court's verdict against the New York State law limiting labor in bakeries to ten hours a day. The decision "works a revolution in the relationship between the court and the States, in what has heretofore been considered purely domestic affairs of the States," he adds, and sets up a "new doctrine" that is "far-reaching and dangerous." This momentous decision was precipitated by a baker in the employ of Joseph Lochner, of Utica, who wished to work extra hours to learn to make cake. Lochner permitted him to do so, was arrested at the instance of the Utica trade unions, and was fined \$50 for breaking the ten-hour bakery law. The case was appealed, the State Court of Appeals upheld the law by a vote of 4 to 3, Judge Parker reading the prevailing decision, and now that decision is reversed by the United States Supreme Court by a vote of 5 to 4. Chief Justice Fuller and Justices Peckham, McKenna, Brewer, and Brown unite in the prevailing opinion, while Justices Harlan, Day, White, and Holmes dissent.

The majority justices hold, in brief, that the law "interferes with the right of contract between the employer and employees," and declare that "a law like the one before us involves neither the safety, the morals, nor the welfare of the public," and that "under such circumstances the freedom of master and employee to contract with each other in relation to their employment and in defining the same can not be prohibited or interfered with without violating the Federal Constitution." In the minority opinion, on the other hand, Justice Harlan says that there are "many reasons" why steady work in a bakery for more than ten hours a day "may endanger the health, impair the usefulness, and shorten the lives of the workmen," and that we should "let the State alone in the management of its purely domestic affairs so long as it does not appear beyond all question that it has violated the Federal Con-

stitution," a view that "necessarily results from the principle that the health and safety of the people of a State are primarily for the State to guard and protect, and are not matters ordinarily of concern to the national Government." The Supreme Court has held in previous decisions that a State has the right to limit the hours of labor on work performed for the State, and that it has the right to limit the hours of labor in coal-mines. Its right to limit the hours of labor for women and children does not seem to be questioned.

The Brooklyn *Times*, which dissents from the Supreme Court majority, makes the interesting suggestion that "if Justice Peckham [who wrote the majority opinion] in his reincarnation should find himself condemned to labor for ten hours a day or night in a close underground cellar, with an August atmosphere superheated by the presence of huge ovens, and every pore clogged with flour and perspiration," he might revise his views, "and make up his mind that baking for a livelihood was hardly so conducive to longevity as writing Supreme Court decisions." The Brooklyn *Citizen* also thinks that Justice Peckham could not have been well informed about the baking trade, and it declares that "it will be the duty, not only of the labor organizations, but of the whole body of liberal-minded society, to support the bakers in any resistance of an orderly kind they may find it necessary to offer to any attempt to throw them back into the evils of the not remote past." The decision "must be regretted," agrees the Philadelphia *Press*, which adds:

"If the Federal Supreme Court had been nearer the evidence in the case, it would probably have decided differently. A voluminous investigation conducted by the English Government showed that in all leading European countries the hours for bakeshops had been limited, because with long hours cheap labor was introduced; with cheap labor came carelessness as to sanitary conditions, and with this carelessness bread likely to be unwholesome itself and likely to carry the germs of infection.

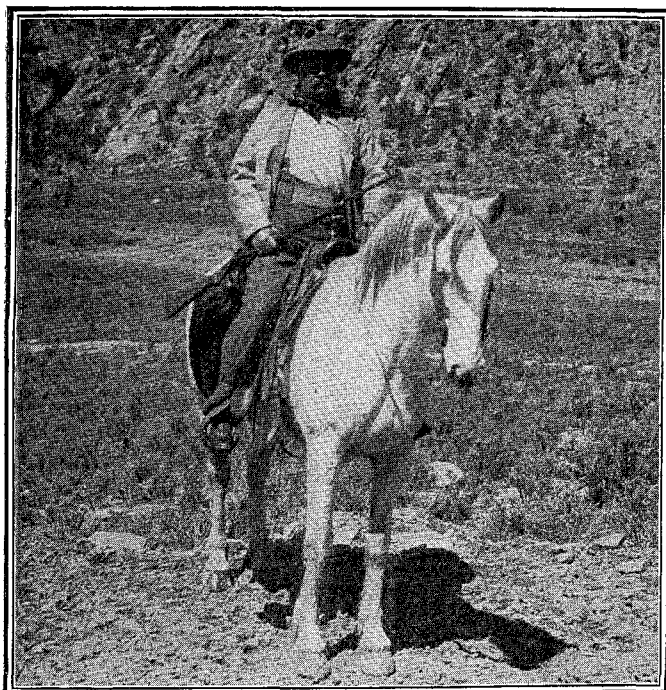
"The evidence submitted in New York to the legislature through an investigation by the city board of health was equally conclusive. The regulation of the hours of labor in bakeshops is wise and expedient."

Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, advises the bakers to "strike hard" for the ten-hour day. He said in a speech in New York last week:

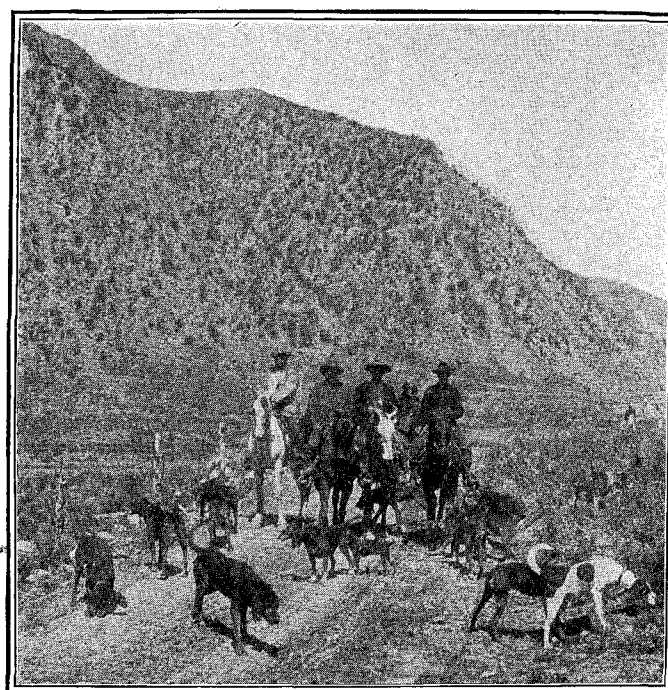
"I can not restrain myself from saying that if the majority of the members of that court who signed the opinion had visited modern bakeries in this State and had seen the conditions that prevail even under the ten-hour law, they would have believed that it was within the police power of this State to regulate the hours, and would have declared for the ten-hour law. What are the bakers going to do? Will they submit? I tell you what I would do. I'd strike and strike hard until I got the ten-hour day.

"When it becomes necessary in the manufacture of the staff of life to make the baker work longer than ten hours a day, then it is time to pause and ask, Whither are we drifting?"

The newspapers that indorse the decision, on the other hand, view it as a reaffirmation of the freedom of contract, and "that is a result for gratification," remarks the Brooklyn *Eagle*, because "the area and vitality of personal liberty are increased." "A nation whose citizens could not have the utmost freedom to sell their labor or employ their time in industry would not be a free nation," argues the New York *Press*; and the Baltimore *Sun* reasons that "restriction of the hours of labor by the State is equivalent to



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THE PRESIDENT ON A VACATION.

partial confiscation of the only commodity the workingman has to sell." The decision "places the freedom of the citizen above the power of the State," says the *Brooklyn Standard Union*.

The *Baltimore News* seems to regard the law and the decision alike superfluous. It says: "The shortening of hours of labor has been going on steadily for a hundred years, without the interposition of legal prohibitions. Such a process is far more healthy than one which calls in the paternal care of the State, and helps to undermine individual freedom."

A BUMPER WHEAT CROP.

SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE WILSON recently predicted higher prices for wheat on the ground that population is increasing faster than the supply; and the *Philadelphia Record* recalls that several years ago Mr. C. Wood Davis compared the rapid growth of population with the slow increase in wheat production, and declared that within a few years we would be importing wheat. Therefore much interest is centered around the recent crop report of the Department of Agriculture, which promises a big wheat crop for 1905. The department thinks this year's crop will total nearly 500,000,000 bushels, which will be 150,000,000 bushels more than the small crop of last year and 70,000,000 bushels more than the bumper crop of 1902. This estimate is based on the fact that 31,155,000 acres were seeded last fall. "This is discouraging for the speculators," says the *New York Times*, "but it is the best kind of good news for every one else. A great harvest means widespread prosperity; an active trade in every kind of merchandise consumed in the farming districts; plenty of business for the railroads; an industrial stimulation all along the line, and a contented and happy people."

The *Buffalo Express* believes that because of the increased domestic consumption the "time of very cheap wheat has forever passed." It says:

"Large crops of winter and spring wheat will, of course, lower prices, but it is worthy of note that every year makes the declines from this cause less severe. The explanation is found in the increasing consumption at home, which offsets to a considerable extent the logical market effects of bountiful foreign crops. Good crops in Argentina, for example, have always pushed prices downward by lessening the foreign demand for our grain. With increasing home consumption there is less need for selling abroad.

"Secretary Wilson has frequently called attention to this change,

which has become quite rapid in the last three or four years. In an interview last Saturday he stated that the total exports of wheat, including flour, were 120,727,613 bushels in the fiscal year ended on June 30, 1904, as compared with 202,905,598 bushels in the preceding year. The wheat crop of 1903 was 78,397,210 bushels smaller than that of 1902, but the decrease in exports for the last fiscal year, which was the year immediately following the crop season of 1903, was 82,177,985 bushels. At the same time there was an increase of nearly 50,000,000 bushels in the quantity of wheat retained for domestic consumption.

"The inference is that the time of very cheap wheat has forever passed, in spite of the fact that the possibilities of production in this country are practically unlimited. The apparent inconsistency in this inference is explainable by the fact that many years must pass before the Western farmers learn the art, or are willing to practise it, of rotating crops. Year after year they are putting their fields to wheat, for example, and, consequently, are steadily exhausting them for that grain. When rotation is scientifically practised, the yield per acre will be greatly increased, but when that time comes the population will also have greatly increased."

A NEW DISARMAMENT SCHEME.

OUR paragraphers are inclined to take a humorous view of the fact that the monarch who proposed a general disarmament movement a few years ago is finding himself involuntarily disarmed at an uncomfortably rapid rate, yet the despatches tell us that his naval and military losses are affording Great Britain and Germany a chance to retrench. Great Britain, whose aim has been to keep her navy equal to the combined navies of France and Russia, finds a large economy in that direction practicable now, while Germany is able to decrease considerably her garrisons along the Russian frontier. Thus the Czar's noble and pious wish is being fulfilled in a way he probably did not anticipate. In France, whose navy would seem to need an increase, in view of the losses of her Russian ally, Baron d'Estournelles de Constant signalized his entry into the Senate a few days ago by proposing a new disarmament scheme, similar to the one now in force between Argentina and Chile. Under pretense of defending her, he said, the naval expenses are ruining France, and he made the proposition that France negotiate an agreement with Great Britain to limit naval expenditures, and later secure the adhesion of the other Powers.

Few of the American papers seem to think that anything will come of this, but the *Chicago Record-Herald* remarks that while

"doubtless to many the idea will seem utopian at first blush, there is a good deal of the hardest kind of common sense in it, and it has been ably defended by eminent economists on purely financial and material grounds, absolutely without reference to humanitarian considerations." The *Baltimore American* also considers the scheme practical. It says:

"From a purely financial and industrial standpoint this system of colossal armaments must be regarded as the worst statesmanship that can be imagined.

"Reduced to simple proportions, one nation builds a big ship, and another nation gets frightened and builds two big ships, and the men and the ships accumulate by geometrical progression. The people, who don't get frightened and who have to pay for the fears of their respective governments, are forced out of their scant earnings to foot the bill. Instead of lessening wars, these tremendous armaments increase them. There have been more wars in the last ten years than in the previous half-century. Governments, instead of trying to avoid war, are tempted to provoke it.

"They have the means at hand with which to do their fighting, and they are truculent to the strong, while they bully the weak. It is needless to ask what kind of civilization this is. Any thoughtful person must know it is wrong from any standpoint but that of the prize-fighter or the brute, and yet year after year and decade after decade it goes on simply because the people in organization fail to make a vigorous protest against it.

"It is on this account that the stand taken by Baron d'Estournelles is important. Two years ago the British Government threw out a feeler. It suggested that proposals would later be made with a view to a reduction of armament. Whether this was sincere or not can be easily tested by such a proposal from France. It is doubtful if any step can be taken while the war in the East continues. Both nations have alliances which would seem to require the maintenance of the present status while that war lasts. When it is over, however, there will be a peace congress. There has been some discussion concerning the matters to be acted upon by that congress. If it is to be really a peace congress, and not a sham, the measures which lead to peace, and not platitudes, will be the proper things to occupy its attention. Among these is disarmament. A compact of the nations to preserve the peace has been suggested, and this is apparently the only way to put an end to war, but it will be very much easier for a compact of nations to curb unruly members if there be a preliminary scaling down of armaments to the requirements of police duty at home."

It is not unlikely that the hints about refusing Mr. Rockefeller's money have worried possible beneficiaries more than they have Mr. Rockefeller.—*The Washington Star*.



"HURRY UP, BOYS! I'VE GOT 'EM TREED."
—McCutcheon in the *Chicago Tribune*.

OUTLAWING THE CIGARETTE.

FIVE States are just now engaged in an anti-cigarette crusade which is attracting considerable favorable and unfavorable comment. In Indiana an anti-cigarette law went into effect on April 18, and a similar law is to go into effect in Wisconsin July 1. Under these laws any one having cigarettes or cigarette papers in his possession as a dealer is liable to fine and imprisonment. The promulgation of the law in Indiana, according to the press despatches, was followed in many cities by wholesale burning and throwing away of stocks of cigarettes and cigarette papers. One person was arrested and fined \$35 for having cigarette paper in his possession, and it is said that he will appeal the case and test the constitutionality of the law. The Wisconsin law provides, as an aid in the enforcement of the law, that half the money collected in fines is to go to the informants. The penalties range from a fine of \$5 to a fine of \$500 and six months' imprisonment. The Illinois, Michigan, and Minnesota legislatures are also discussing anti-cigarette measures.

The anti-cigarette laws of Wisconsin and Indiana are criticized in some quarters as interfering with personal liberty. "The law will doubtless be tested in the courts," declares the *Indianapolis News*, but "till it is decided that it is unconstitutional, cigarette smokers ought, as good citizens, to obey it, and the authorities should enforce it." *The News* goes on to refer to the measure as "foolishly extreme." The *New York Times* comes to the defense of the cigarette, declaring it to be no more poisonous than tea and coffee, and adding that "the Indiana cigarette law is an outrage in its invasion of personal liberty and its interference with legitimate trade."

On the other hand, the *Minneapolis Journal* declares that "personal liberty is not infringed by the prohibition of the sale of cigarettes. The cigarette is a slow poison. A good many people of depraved taste like slow poisoning, but that constitutes no reason why the State should allow it to be sold to them. If the State determines that it is contrary to public policy that a portion of the community should devote itself to death by the slow poison route, there is no moral or legal invasion of individual rights involved in stopping the process." The *Toledo Blade*, in speaking of the progress of the crusade against the cigarette, says:

"Unfortunately some of the spirit is taken out of the crusaders when a publication like *The Outlook* attacks the legislation on the



MAMMA BEAR—"Cubs, I'm so nervous like; seems to me I see that face every-where!"
—Walker in the *Cheyenne Tribune*.

"WIRELESS" VIEWS OF THE VACATION.

ground that it is nothing short of paternalism. We might say the same thing of liquor legislation, and yet the country has been educated to accept all degrees of restrictive law on that traffic. Possibly the cigarette has not done as much harm as whisky, altho that is a problem open to speculation. We know that thousands of boys are being ruined every year by the deadly cigarette. We know that these young minds are being killed with the poison of nicotine, but the real extent of the damage will develop only in generations yet to come.

"Hired lobbyists are working desperately to stem the current of public and legislative opinion, but they are having an uphill task. There should be no let-up in the battle on the part of the crusaders until the legislature of every State has put itself on record against the sale of the cigarette. Now is the time to save the boys, that the nation may not run short of intellect with which to meet the problems of the future."

IS THE RISE IN BEEF PRICES A DEFIANCE?

THAT just at the time when a federal grand jury is busy investigating the doings of the beef trust in Chicago the price of beef all over the country should go up again looks to many newspaper observers very much like brazen defiance. "Perhaps the packers believed that action the best that could be taken under the circumstances, since a reduction might have been looked upon as a confession that they had been exacting too much," the Indianapolis *Sentinel* remarks. Within the past two weeks the price of beef in New York has advanced two to five cents a pound; in Cleveland three to five cents, and in Kansas City five to seven cents over the rates of three weeks ago. A "scarcity of cattle" is the excuse given by the packers for the advance.

"The beef trust is playing a desperate game," declares the New York *World*. "It parries the indictments of its employees by raising the price of meat. If the Government 'bothers' it, let the public sweat! As if to show its contempt of the courts it reasserts its absolute control of the country's markets." Then to President Roosevelt the same paper says: "There is bigger game to be hunted around Chicago than Colorado's wilds can show." The developments in the investigation in Chicago, says the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*, "may have nothing to do with the sudden rise in the price of beef, and may be consonant with the entire innocence of the big packers of any 'ways that are dark and tricks that are vain' to deceive a trustful investigating commissioner and skin a helpless beef-eating public; but it must be admitted that the circumstances are suspicious."

While most of the daily newspapers are congratulating the Government on the work of the federal grand jury in Chicago, the Chicago *Tribune* raises the question whether the Government is acting fairly in the investigation. *The Tribune* says:

"The public is beginning to inquire whether there is a purpose on the part of representatives of the Government to 'railroad' some of the packers to indictment. Are the officers of the law investigating the facts with rigid impartiality and fairness? Or are they organized to convict? . . . It is impossible to say that all the evidence against the packers has been disclosed, . . . but on the face of the returns as they have been made to the public it does seem as if a point had been strained, and as if there was some disposition on the part of the prosecuting officers of the Government to make out a case irrespective of the evidence.

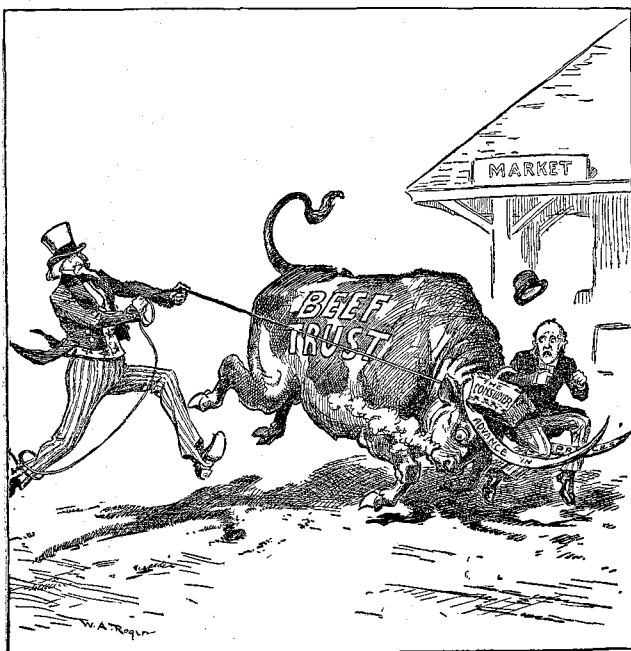
"It does look as if there was an effort to make political capital for some restless persons here or in Washington, and as if the idea were erroneously entertained that an officer of the law may make a great reputation by indicting the packers, even tho the evidence shall be insufficient for their conviction.

"The bringing in of as many as 300 witnesses before the grand jury is itself evidence that the case against the packers is incomplete. If there were sufficient evidence in the possession of the Government it would not be necessary to throw out a drag-net and haul in all the minnows as well as all the whales, in the hope of catching something that may be useful to a diligent fisherman. These are not methods usually resorted to in orderly investigations carried on under free governments. While they are not precisely the methods of the torture chamber, they are at least cousin german to them.

"Nobody wishes to shield the packers. If they are guilty they should be indicted and punished, but if they are innocent the people of this community are not going to see them prosecuted or persecuted for the purpose of making a Roman holiday or to enhance the professional or political reputation of any man or set of men, however high they may be in the confidence of the Administration.

"The laches or overt acts of the men who offend against the Sherman anti-trust law in the East seem to be viewed with comparative indulgence in Washington. There ought to be no application of the law of the United States in the West which can not be made with equal severity in the East. There should not be one law for the packers and another law for the railroad men, or for the exponents of the coal trust or for the chiefs of the steel trust. The Department of Justice should be able to find a paper trust in the East as well as in the West. Other people have found it.

"The principle of the law and its method of application should be embodied in two maxims: 'Let no guilty man escape' and 'Let no innocent man be punished.'"



ONE FINAL TOSS ANYHOW!
— Rogers in the New York Herald.

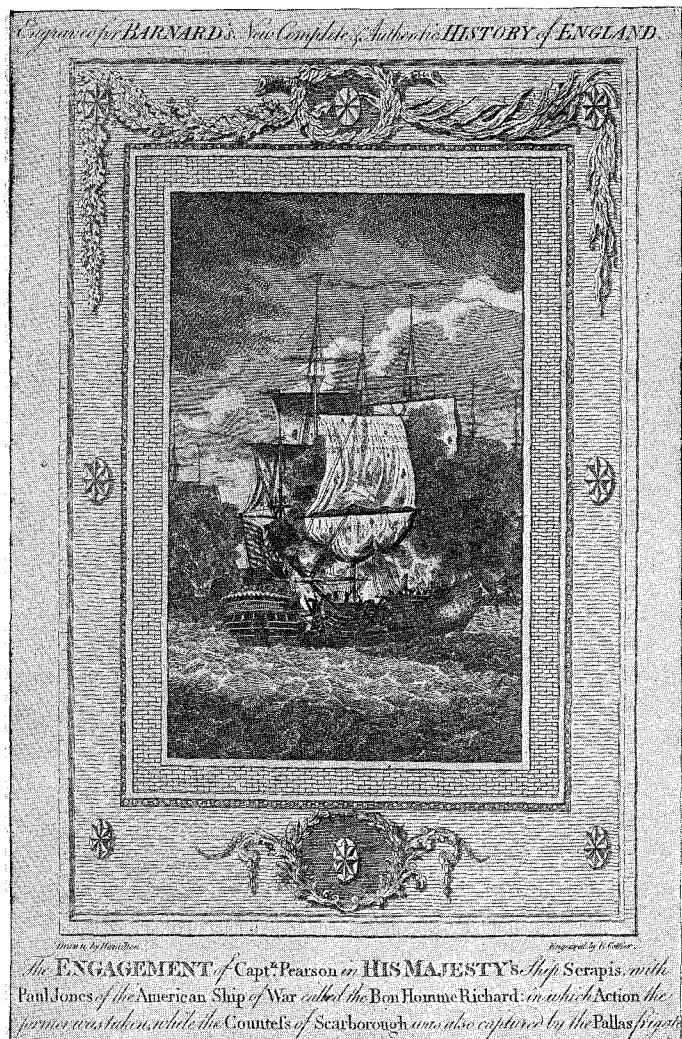


"JUMP, YOU RASCAL, JUMP!"
— Reid in the Kansas City Journal.

ASPECTS OF A STRONG "BULL MOVEMENT."

PAUL JONES'S BODY FOUND.

SOME rather caustic remarks are being made by the press upon the ingratitude of a republic that has permitted the body of John Paul Jones to lie unmarked, unhonored, and unknown for more than a hundred years in an almost forgotten cemetery in Paris, and upon the patriotism of a House of Representatives that passed a "mileage grab," but ignored the President's request for an appropriation to carry on the search for the burial-place of the doughty admiral. Many bills have been introduced into Congress providing for such an appropriation, but without success. Let the amends "be as splendid as they are tardy," says the *Washington Post*, and "after Congress has as quietly as possible made shame-faced provision for the expense of discovering the body of the illustrious sailor, let it raise a monument, either at Arlington or in Washington, in memory of John Paul Jones." Gen. Horace Porter, our ambassador to France, has carried on the search for five or six years and has borne the expense himself. The St.



Louis cemetery in Paris, where the admiral was buried, was covered with houses, and the search was carried on by tunneling. No name-plate was on the leaden coffin containing the body, but the remains, being immersed in alcohol, were so well preserved that the identification is considered to be beyond doubt. The internal organs were in such good condition that the doctors were able to make an autopsy, and found distinct proofs of dropsy, from which the admiral is known to have died. The color of the hair and the measurements of the body also tallied with recorded descriptions.

Many of our papers refer to the British slur that Jones was a pirate in his manner of warfare, and while they admit that Jones did treat the British pretty roughly, they consider the British view to be biased. The *Baltimore American* says of the admiral's career:

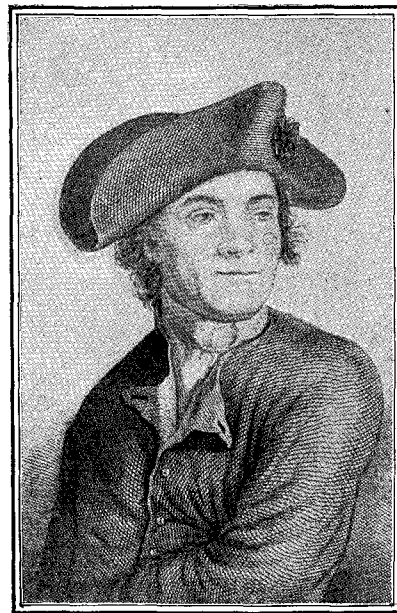
"The American love of doing honor to its war heroes has found

an unusual manifestation in the general rejoicing over the news that Ambassador Porter has been successful in his five years' search for the body of John Paul Jones, who will ever be regarded as the real founder of the United States navy. There seems to be no room for doubt concerning the identification of the remains discovered in the old St. Louis Cemetery, in Paris, and it is fortunate that the burial was made in such a way that both the leaden casket and its contents are in an excellent state of preservation. As soon as plans can be made the body of this famous fighter of the eighteenth century will be brought to this country and buried with special honors in the National Cemetery at Arlington, where lie at rest so many who fought for this republic on land or sea.

"John Paul Jones has always been the ideal hero of the American boy. It stirs his blood to the boiling-point to read the story of his thrilling and even dare-devil battle with the fine

British man-of-war *Serapis*. The odds were all against the American. His old boat, the *Bon Homme Richard*, named in honor of Ben Franklin, who was then famous, not only as a diplomat, but for the homely philosophy which he gave to the world as coming from Poor Richard, had long been a trader and was poorly equipped for any struggle with a fine war-ship. Jones gave no thought of the odds or the chances. He simply sailed in, as he had so often and so successfully done before. When his guns had been silenced, many of his men killed and his ship riddled with shot, he closed in with the enemy, fastened the vessels together, and, with pistol and cutlass, he and his men fighting like tigers, he compelled the Britisher to surrender and to beg for mercy.

"Such was this hero of the first American war, this terror of the seas, this bold mariner whom no enemy was ever anxious to meet. To him fear was unknown, and he fell so in love with battling upon the water that when the first American war had ended in a mighty triumph for the colonies, John Paul Jones could not return to the arts of peace or work again upon his Virginia farm. He became a professional warrior and met the usual fate of those who make battles a pastime, dying in poverty and being buried far from the land which he had helped to make free. The navy which he did so much to create has become one of the strongest in the world, but it is more to his honor that the fighting spirit which he showed in the Revolution has characterized so many of his successors. It was shown time and again in the Civil War, it was shown by Dewey at Manila and by Schley at Santiago. With that spirit the American navy can never know defeat."



JOHN PAUL JONES.
From an old print.

A JAPANESE DEFENSE OF HARIKARI.

AMERICANS who can not understand why a defeated or mortally wounded Japanese should take his own life are informed by Mr. Adachi Kinnosuké that the Japanese who is thus overcome commits suicide because he knows that his act will "count more than the reinforcement of a thousand men." The reason for this lies in the Japanese view of human life, a view that most of us might think peculiar, but which Mr. Kinnosuké regards as being found also in Christian doctrine. Writing in *The Independent*, he illustrates his statement by the case of a wounded officer who took his own life at Liaoyang. He says:

"In the military annals of our country it has always been held that the death of an officer at the hand of the enemy reflects

discredit upon the men under him, who have not been able or thoughtful enough to prevent such shameful death to their officer.

"An officer, his sword broken, fatally wounded, committed harikari in front of Liaoyang. The men under him dashed ahead like a band of demons with one thought of avenging the death and of carrying to completion the work he had left undone. This officer in question knew these things:

"First, he knew that the bullet had pierced through his heart; he knew that his life was like unto a candlelight in front of a stormy wind; second, he knew, also, that as long as his breath was within his body his men would cling around him in their desperate efforts to save him from hostile bullets and hostile swords; third, he knew, also, that his men looked upon him as a samurai of the first water. They were the men fostered upon the old ideals of the Nippon soldier. Every one of his men would rather have given their lives than to have discovered a jarring note in the make-up of their commanding officer. Rather than to find their officer lingering like a coward, reluctant of this earthly life, they would have given their life if they could but apologize thereby for the fault of their commander. Every officer is an embodiment of his men's ideals. Their officer who expects them to look upon the earthly life quite 'as lightly as upon a particle of dust,' when the question of the state, of the honor of the flag, is at stake, is, to their way of thinking, a man who also looks upon life even lighter than they themselves are required to look upon it. The all-important thing upon the battlefield for the Nippon soldier is to accomplish his duty. Through the combination of circumstances a Nippon soldier finds himself powerless to carry out the work to completion. He is not expected to spend time and thought in apologizing for the unkindness of fate or the combination of circumstances. He faces one fact—namely, the failure of accomplishing his duty to the state. He finds himself utterly useless. He takes upon himself to shed the useless abode of himself. Fourth, moreover he knew, also, that under the circumstances to him was given one opportunity to make himself either a god or a coward in the eyes of his men and in the eyes of the army.

"Remember that the Nippon officers of to-day in Manchuria are not put at the head of their men to argue the rationality or the irrationality of the heroic tradition of their country. To them certainly is not given time sufficient to revolutionize the sentiments and ideals of the army. By taking this life when he found his body utterly useless to the purpose to which he is dedicated he takes it himself. This act proclaims him in the eyes of his men a master of life, a man to whom death is a mere incident. Fifth, he knew also that by so dying he would not only inspire his men with a fire as from above, but his example in showing himself a samurai of the old standard would inspire the *morale* of the entire army to the extent that his example would count more than the reinforce-

ment of a thousand men; for if you could fire the enthusiasm of men to such a pitch that a thousand men could accomplish miracles which are beyond the power of five thousand men, your death, which, after all, is the death of one individual, is counted for the reinforcement of many thousands."

The samurai's seeming disregard for his own life is explained by Mr. Kinnosuké in another article on the same subject in *Leslie's Monthly Magazine* as follows:

"The samurai looks at the life of earth somewhat differently to what you do here in the civilized America. To him it is one of a myriad expressions of life, the noumena, the entity. Life itself is, as he looks at it, beyond your power to meddle; no mortal has ever touched, heard, smelled, or tasted of it. It is super-empirical. When, therefore, you say that you have killed a man or crushed a flower, you have only laid your impolite hand upon a mere expression or phenomenon of it. Your life on earth, which passes to-day under your own sword, may to-morrow enshrine itself in a new-born patriot, or may blush in a cherry bud. Death, therefore, to the samurai, is quite as light and frivolous an affair as sleep. Such also was the conviction of Jesus Christ, was it not?"

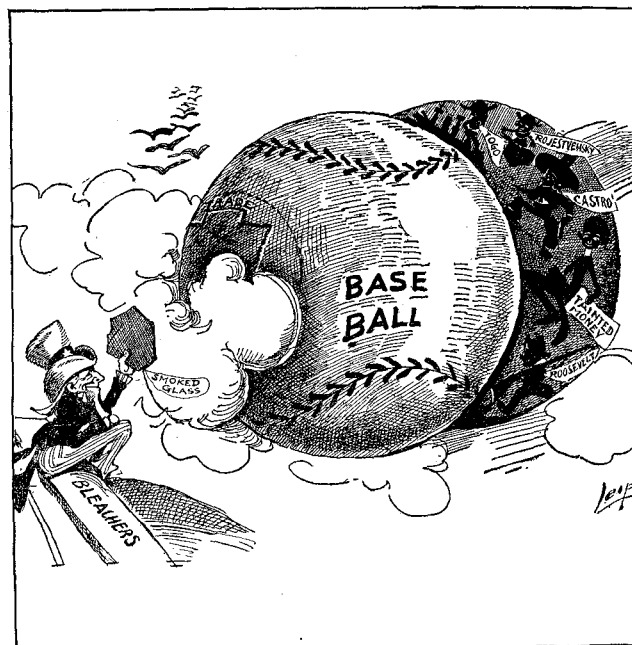
THE FUROR OVER PANAMA RAILWAY RATES.

THE magnates of the transcontinental railroads are said to be suffering from apprehension that the United States Government may reduce the traffic rates on the recently acquired Panama railroad to a level of reasonable profit. If the rates are thus lowered, New York freight can be delivered in San Francisco at \$4 a ton, as compared with \$9 a ton or more on the transcontinental lines, so the transportation experts consulted by the *New York Journal of Commerce* say, and it is freely predicted that if the Government takes the proposed action, the transcontinental rates will be demoralized. Shippers and buyers, very naturally, are regarding the proposed cut with emotions just the opposite of those experienced by the railroad men. The South American countries and our exporters and importers who have dealings with those regions are also taking a hand in the matter, so the newspapers report. The freight tariffs on this bit of railroad, less than fifty miles long, have been so high that it has been from 25 to 30 per cent. cheaper for merchants on the west coast of South America to trade with New York by way of Hamburg and Liverpool than by way of Panama. This and other grievances against the road



NO TIME FOR SIDE SHOWS.

—De Mar in the *Philadelphia Record*.



ECLIPSED!

—Leipzig in the *Detroit News*.

PLAY BALL!

have been submitted to Secretary Taft by the diplomatic representatives of Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Peru, Chile, Bolivia, Guatemala, and Ecuador, and the Detroit *Free Press* believes that this complaint "throws interesting light on the difficulties encountered by American merchants in their endeavors to invade the markets to the south." It appears that in many cases half the freight charges on goods carried many thousands of miles went to this road, and charges of \$6 and \$8 a ton were made for a service that cost about \$1.50. It seems to be suspected by our newspapers that these high rates were maintained by an arrangement with the transcontinental railroads and for their benefit.

Secretary Taft said last week that no more discriminating charges will be made in favor of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, but he gave no assurance that the rates will be lowered. He said: "The discontinuance of the exclusive control with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company points to the end of discrimination in carrying charges across the isthmus. Undoubtedly the present commission will make a flat rate. It will study the problem and will take the necessary action." Chairman Shonts, of the new Panama commission, is quoted as saying that the proposed reduction will not be made. He declares:

"Nothing will be done that will disturb the balance of transcontinental rates. The Panama Canal Commission will not do anything that will affect the stocks of lines owned by American citizens. If at any time in the future the railroads engaged in transcontinental traffic should menace the welfare of the country by entering into a monopoly that proved to be a national hardship, the Panama Railroad might be used by the Government as a factor to bring them to terms. The Government owns the road and will use it for the best interests of the citizens. As for the monopoly that the Pacific Mail Steamship Company is said to hold by reason of its contract with the railroad company, I do not think that is a matter of great concern. The concessions it enjoys, if any, from the railroad are not of such size as to play a part in transcontinental rates."

The Pittsburgh *Chronicle Telegraph* thinks the rates should be lowered, as "the interest of the shipper, being the concern of the whole people, is superior to the interest of any agency or agencies of transportation." The Philadelphia *Press* argues that as the canal will demoralize transcontinental rates in a few years anyway, "it will be better for all concerned if this effect is spread over a term of years and begins now with a modification of Panama railroad rates." It says:

"The United States builds the Panama Canal to reduce transportation charges from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast. The effect of government ownership and control can not begin too soon or be too complete. With five transcontinental lines competition is as absent as when there was one. Three lines are owned or controlled by one great combination. Two are held by another. Both combinations act together on freights. An 'agreement,' not in terms but in fact, has for twenty-five years maintained isthmus rates to aid the land lines in their control of transcontinental trade. The French Panama Canal Company continued this agreement under influences and for reasons which its venal and corrupt management suggests and explains.

"A system of rates has been built up under various tariff sheets extending through a score of years which burden traffic with the Pacific coast in our own territory, Central and South America with exactions whose only justification is the overcapitalization of transcontinental lines. When the canal is open this phantom capital will go the way of all such under competition. It will be better for all concerned if this effect is spread over a term of years and begins now with a modification of Panama Railroad rates, which looks only to its cheapest rate and not to the maintenance of high through-freight rates on long land lines across the continent."

The Boston *Transcript* favors a "gradual" reduction of rates as the fairest course and thinks the railroads would agree to it. "Vested interests," it says, "even tho they may have been somewhat greedy, have certain rights that deserve to be respected, and perhaps a chance to adjust themselves by degrees to new and unpleasant conditions is one of them."

WALL STREET METHODS IN LIFE INSURANCE.

THE Equitable scandal is now sure to improve, because it is impossible for it to get any worse, argues the Brooklyn *Eagle* in an editorial which is evidently intended to be optimistic. "The final outcome," it says, "can not but be favorable, for the present condition is intolerable, and whatever succeeds it can not but be better than the present condition." The latest development of the scandal, which affects the fortunes of 600,000 policyholders and their beneficiaries, introduces the State law, providing that "No director or officer of an insurance corporation doing business in this State shall receive any money or valuable thing for negotiating, procuring, or recommending any loan from any such corporation, or for selling or aiding in the sale of any stocks or securities to or by such corporation," and providing further that "Any person violating the provisions of this section shall forfeit his position as such director or officer, and be disqualified from thereafter holding any such office in any insurance corporation." This is quoted in connection with statements from Mr. Hyde, owner of a majority of the Equitable stock, in which he admits his membership in a syndicate which "had been underwriters of a number of banking issues of securities, and the Equitable Society purchased, in some instances, in the ordinary course of business, securities which had been underwritten by this syndicate." As the propriety of his membership in such a syndicate is now questioned, he has deposited with the treasurer of the Equitable a check for \$61,446.92, representing his syndicate profits, with interest at 6 per cent. He denies that this is an act of restitution or a confession of wrong-doing, but says he deposits this money for the directors to retain or restore to him, as they may see fit. "It never occurred to me until the recent controversy began," he declares, "that any of these transactions were open to criticism. They were a mere continuation of a custom which I found to be in existence when I came into the society, and as far as I can recall were made with due regard to the interests of the society, and were beneficial and profitable to it." He also avers that President Alexander, who is trying to oust him, participated equally in the syndicate transactions, an accusation which the latter vigorously denies, adding that Hyde is also mistaken in saying that such syndicate dealings were a common custom. The Hyde party reiterate this charge in spite of Mr. Alexander's denials, however, and make the further allegation that Mr. Alexander has loaded the society's pay-roll with his relatives until the family is drawing \$196,000 a year. A meeting of the society's general agents in New York City last week passed a resolution, by a vote of 170 to 14, requesting Mr. Hyde to resign, a request that was indignantly declined.

The Chicago *Tribune* thinks it would be "an edifying spectacle" to see the lords of the financial world "march in procession to the office of the treasurer of the Equitable Company and hand over the money they made by an unlawful use of their official positions." It has no expectation of seeing such a parade, however, and it recommends a searching investigation, followed by prosecution. The Hartford *Times* thinks that the whole quarreling force of officers should be promptly retired; and the New York *Evening Mail* recommends that Governor Higgins "order a rigid inquiry into the society, and meanwhile direct its affairs." The Providence *Journal* and the Savannah *News* think Mr. Hyde's remark about syndicate operations being a common custom is rather disquieting. Those who do not understand the workings of an underwriting syndicate, such as Mr. Hyde admits his connection with, will be interested in the following explanation by the New York *Evening Post*, which says:

"It may be as well, however, to outline clearly what is the nature of these undertakings. On the basis of such knowledge, we think the reader can draw his own conclusions as to the propriety of a high officer in a life-insurance company participating in a syndicate of this sort and selling the 'underwritten' securities to his

company. The purpose of underwriting, in this sense, is to guarantee a market at a price for new securities. These securities may be good or bad, sound or rotten; they may be an issue of United States Government bonds or the stock of the shipbuilding combination. The syndicate, unless it can find a market for the underwritten securities elsewhere, must promptly pay the contracted price. Two necessary inferences follow: one, that the underwriter's profits depend altogether on the price at which he can sell the securities in question; the other, that the inducement to 'unload' in a friendly quarter becomes greater as the prospects of the 'underwriting' grow less favorable. Thus it must be clear to the simplest intelligence that the possibilities are such as to make the Hyde transaction with the Equitable Society indefensible in both law and morals."

The New York *Journal of Commerce* says:

"Is not the purpose and intent, even the letter, of the law violated by such transactions? It is important to know the truth, not merely about the alleged transactions between 'James H. Hyde and associates' and the Equitable Life Assurance Society, but about the alleged custom or precedent which they are said to have followed. Are such or similar syndicate operations common, and are the funds of life-insurance companies, contributed by policyholders and held in trust for their benefit, used in corporate promotions for the profit or advantage of directors or officers as participants in underwriting 'banking issues of securities'? This is a matter that ought to be made known in the interest of sound and honorable life-insurance management and the strict observance of those provisions of law that are intended to protect the interests of policy-holders."

To read the insurance press, one would think the Equitable upheaval is a mere ripple, which the newspapers have sinfully exaggerated, and which the public should not take seriously. "Mr. Hyde has done no wrong," and "nobody can point out a single transaction that is subject to just criticism," declares *Insurance* (New York), which adds:

"The Equitable policy-holder who has a paid-up contract should congratulate himself thereupon and attend to his regular business; he who has premiums coming due should pay them, and should feel as undisturbed as a man who holds the best railway stock, fully paid for, and thus independent of the market fluctuations. The twister is alert to what he thinks his opportunity; but the Equitable policy-holder should be as cold as ever to him. Should one insure in the Equitable at present? The answer is, why not? Every consideration which was reasonable and valid for insuring anywhere—and in the Equitable just as well—six months ago, is

valid and reasonable to-day. The Equitable considerably—and life insurance generally somewhat—is under some disturbance at present, speaking not by actual knowledge but according to natural probability; but that is all. It needs only the wind of a day to ruffle the surface of very deep water."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

THE country will be pleased to see the Dig Stick substituted for the Big Stick in the Panama country.—*The Washington Post*.

WHEN Linevitch reports that the Russian troops are in good spirits, he probably means the reciprocal.—*The Detroit Free Press*.

If we understand young Mr. Hyde's position, he is willing to arbitrate everything except the main points at issue.—*The Chicago Tribune*.

THE latest advices are that the fever at Panama has not yet extended to the manner of constructing the canal.—*The New York Evening Mail*.

THE man who is weighing the game killed by President Roosevelt has a fearful responsibility on his conscience.—*The St. Louis Globe-Democrat*.

It is now suggested that Mr. Frick be made Secretary of the Navy. He has had much experience in floating steel on water.—*The New York American*.

GENERAL LINEVITCH reports that his troops are in good spirits. Probably because they are getting nearer home every day.—*The New York American*.

RUSSIA has quit sending political offenders to Siberia. The practise was depopulating other portions of the empire too rapidly.—*The Washington Post*.

S. E. MOFFET, in *Collier's Weekly*, has an article on "Lawyers as Public Enemies." Did Samuel just find it out?—*The Star of Hope, Sing Sing Prison*.

IN France they have discovered a burglary trust. Here in America the trusts don't have to be quite as direct in their business methods as that.—*The Atlanta Constitution*.

THERE is one kind of rats that we never find deserting a sinking ship—that is not in Russia. That is the Autocrat. Perhaps the ship might not sink if he only would.—*Puck*.

A BOSTON clergyman says: "Mr. Rockefeller has no ax to grind." The dealers who have been struck by Mr. Rockefeller's ax don't believe it needs grinding.—*The Baltimore Sun*.

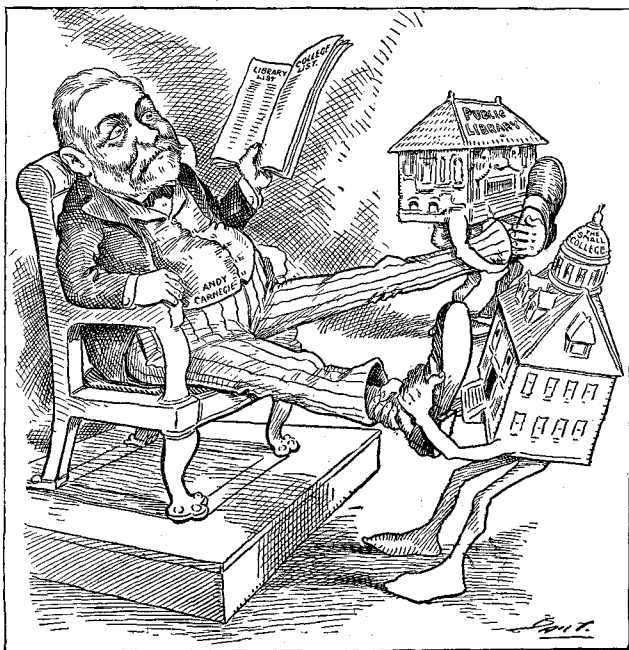
The Evening Journal's circulation. It means that the American people are a thinking people—strange that editors can't realize that fact.—*Editorial headline in The New York Evening Journal*.

ALFRED AUSTIN is reported to be at work on a poem dealing with the Russo-Japanese War. That ought to make them agree to have peace without haggling over terms.—*The Chicago Record-Herald*.

AN innocent onlooker was killed the other day by a stray bullet in a fight between the native police and the ladrones. We trust that this will not discourage the natives from being innocent onlookers.—*The Manila Times*.

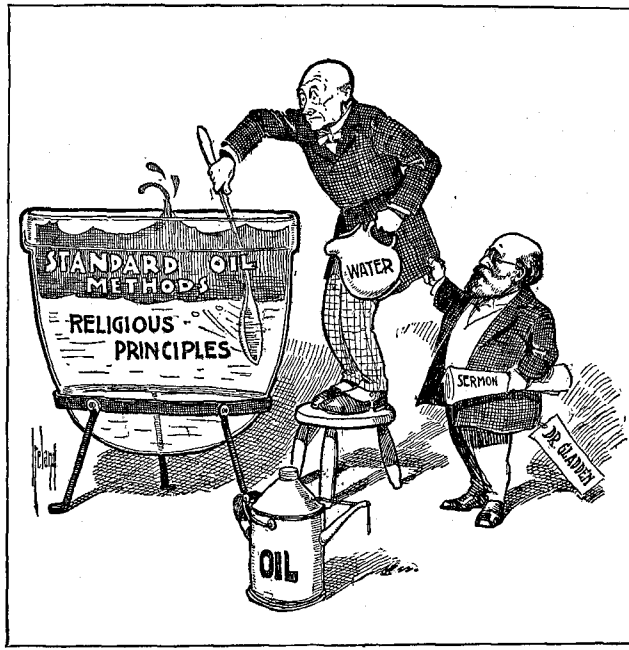
WE have arrived at such a high state of civilization and invention that we are talking of the near solution of aerial travel, but we have not yet got so far as to have a general system of good roads.—*The Baltimore American*.

NOW the United States Supreme Court decides that the Constitution covers Alaska. There must be something in atmospheric conditions that makes the Constitution expand in cold and contract in tropical climates.—*The New York World*.



ANDY'S OTHER LEG.

THE SMALL COLLEGE—"This leg is shorter than it really ought to be."
—Bartholomew in the *Minneapolis Journal*.



DR. GLADDEN—"You can't mix them, John, you can't mix them."

—Ireland in the *Columbus Dispatch*.

BLESSEDNESS OF GIVING PORTRAYED.

LETTERS AND ART.

DOES IT PAY TO BE A LITERARY WOMAN?

MUCH less pessimistic than the views quoted in these pages two weeks ago, under the caption "The Struggles of a Newspaper Woman," is the opinion of Jeannette Gilder, editor of *The Critic*, in regard to the literary career for women. Miss Gilder is disposed to have a little fun at the expense of the "sweet girl graduate who, when she leaves her Alma Mater, has made up her mind that she will lead a literary life"; and she does her best to divest the writer's profession of its glamor and illusion. But she confesses that, speaking for herself, the journalistic life has seemed to her, from girlhood, "the most attractive life in the world," and that even now she would not exchange it for the wealth of the Indies. She says further (in *Leslie's Monthly*, May):

"If the young girl with literary aspirations will write and then destroy and write again and still destroy, until she has finally acquired a style, and, above all, has found something to say, she will make a success of it. If a girl is so fortunate as to get a start in newspaper work it is a good thing for her. She is being paid for her training, which is something, and the training is good. But she should not stick to that sort of work after she has had the training. It is a good beginning, but a poor ending."

Miss Gilder has been to some pains to gather a budget of opinions from prominent American newspaper women on the question under consideration. Their names are withheld, but their communications have the ring of sincerity and spontaneity. The first writer quoted says:

"The literary life as I have known it—since the age of eight—has been one of increasing happiness and profit. All that is worth while in life has come to me through the pursuance of this profession. It has been a gently inclining path up from obscurity, loneliness, and undesirable conditions, into broad fields of usefulness, pleasure, and comfort. Its obstacles have been blessings, calling out my strength and endurance. . . . I appreciate the great opportunity for helpfulness to evolving humanity in prose work; and that is the mainspring of happiness—to be helpful. It is the sort of happiness which 'pays.' Of course the happiness which comes from creating verse is like that of singing for the singer, or painting for the painter—akin to what God must have felt in flinging stars into the Milky Way. Yes, it 'pays' from every standpoint. Were I to live my life over I should ask no greater joy than to be allowed to do just what I have done for a life work."

Another writer, described as a regular contributor to newspapers and magazines and the author of several books, expresses her views thus:

"Literary work pays in more ways than one. It means a cultivation of the imagination, a knowledge of good taste, books at hand, music and the theaters, the acquaintance of the choicest people, a social position that poverty can not affect, the regards of thousands whom one does not know but from whom one frequently hears in letters or little gifts which tell that a word was carried straight to the understanding of some living creature. I say it is the richest life in the world and that I would not exchange it for any other."

Arguing from an opposite point of view, a woman, "still young, who has run the gamut of the profession, and successfully," emphasizes

the nervous strain and accompanying ills of newspaper work. She thinks the dark side of the journalist's life is so much more dark than the bright side is bright that she can not advise women to go into it. A fourth contributor to the symposium says:

"If one is willing to work hard enough, and keep at it long enough, it pays fairly well in dollars and cents; but for ordinary people, like myself, who have to work hard for all they get—that is, are not born with unusual facility, not to speak of a spark of genius—there are no fortunes in it, I am convinced. But one ought to be able to earn enough money to command unpretentious comfort, a little music and the theater, buy a few books, go to Europe once in a while, and lay up enough by the time one is seventy to live on until one is eighty, with enough to buy a grave afterward. As to the satisfaction, of course that depends upon how cheerful a person you are, and how inclined to put up with what you get without worrying about what you want and don't get. . . . It is satisfactory to feel that you are doing something, tho it may not be very much, in the line of betterment and enlightenment. It is a satisfaction to feel that you are annually getting a little bit better hold of yourself and living a more genuinely intellectual life."

Miss Gilder sums up the whole discussion with the comment:

"The young writer who reads these letters will not, I fear, be discouraged. She will be convinced more than ever that the literary life is the life to lead, and will want to jump into the arena. But let me call her attention to the fact that, with possibly one exception, these writers have been sowing the seed for many years and they are among the fortunate few. They are now reaping the harvest, and it is not a very big harvest at best. It is big enough if their needs are not great, and it pays, as they all seem to agree, in the character of the work, as well as in its pecuniary results. It is a question if, given the same reputation along other lines of business—millinery, dressmaking, or what not, they would not have made more money."

A CRITICAL STUDY OF HENRY JAMES.

MR. WILLIAM CRARY BROWNELL'S new article on Henry James, which appears in *The Atlantic Monthly* (April) and is regarded as the most important study of its subject that has yet appeared, is remarkable at once for its high appreciation of Mr. James's qualities and its note of disappointment in regard to certain phases of his literary development. Mr. Brownell thinks that Henry James's career has been honorable in a very special way and to a very marked degree. He points out that Mr. James "has scrupulously followed his ideal," and has never "yielded to the temptation to give the public what it wanted." "No rectitude," he avers, "was ever less partial or more passionless. No novelist ever evinced more profound respect for his material as material, or conformed his art more rigorously to its characteristic expression." All things considered, Henry James is "perhaps the most individual novelist of his day, who at the same time is also in the current of its tendency." And yet he has "chosen to be an original writer in a way that precludes him from being, as a writer, a great one." Caught in a web of "subtle sinuosities," "complicated connotations," "utmost attenuations," he is often so elusive that "the reader's pleasure becomes a task, and his task the torture of Tantalus."

The novels of Henry James are



MISS JEANNETTE L. GILDER,
Editor of *The Critic*.

ranged in two periods and represented as a development from romanticism to realism. If "The Portrait of a Lady" may be held to embody the spirit of the first period, "The Tragic Muse" probably best illustrates the transition stage between the earlier and later method. Mr. James "parted from his past in the pursuit of a more complete illusion of nature than he could feel that he achieved on his old lines." His maturest work is "the quintessence of realism." To quote further:

"The most delicate, the most refined and elegant of contemporary romancers has thus become the most thorough-going realist of even current fiction. It is but a popular error to confound realism with grossness, and it is his complete exclusion of idealism and preoccupation with the objective that I have in mind in speaking of his realism as so marked; tho of recent years he has annexed the field of grossness also—cultivating it, of course, with particular circumspection—and thus rounded out his domain. It must be granted that his realism does not leave a very vivid impression of reality, on the one hand, and that, on the other, it does not always produce the effect of a very close correspondence to actual life and character. 'The Spoils of Poynton,' with its inadequate motive and aspiration after the tragic; 'The Other House,' with its attempt to domesticate melodrama; 'In the Cage,' with its exclusion of all the surrounding data needed to give authenticity to an even robust theme; 'The Awkward Age,' with its impossible cleverness of stupid people, are, as pictures of life, neither very lifelike nor very much alive. But that is a matter of art. The attitude of the artist is plainly, uncompromisingly realistic. It is the real with which his fancy, his imaginativeness, is exclusively preoccupied. . . . The ideal of realism has never been held more devoutly—not even by Zola—than it is by Mr. James. All his subtlety, his refinement, his extreme plasticity, his acquaintance with the academic as well as the actual, are at the service of truth, which is to be discovered rather than divined."

Henry James's art, continues Mr. Brownell, is "a critical product," and it is so because his temperament is the critical temperament. In further elucidation of this line of thought the writer says:

"It would be idle to deny to the author of a shelf full of novels and a thousand or two characters the possession of the creative imagination, however concentrated upon actuality and inspired by experience. Yet it is particularly true of him among the writers of even our own time that his critical faculty is eminently preponderant; that he has, as I say, essentially the critical temperament. He has never devoted himself very formally to criticism, never squared his elbows and settled down to the business of it. It has always been somewhat incidental and secondary with him. His essays have been limited to *belles lettres* in range, and they have not been the rounded, complete, and final characterization of the subject from a central point of view, such as the essays of Arnold, of Carlyle, or of Lowell. They have been instead rather agglutinate than synthetic, one may say—not very attentively distributed or organized. But they have more than eschewed pedantry—they have been felicity itself; each a series of penetrating remarks, an agglomeration of light but telling touches, immensely discriminating, and absolutely free from traditional or temperamental deflection, marked by a taste at once fastidiously academic, and at the same time sensitively impressionable. The two volumes 'French Poets and Novelists' and 'Partial Portraits' stand at the head of American literary criticism. The 'Life of Hawthorne' is, as a piece of criticism, altogether unrivaled in the voluminous English Men of Letters series, to which all the eminent English critics have contributed. One may feel that his view of the general is, in this work, too elevated to permit him always correctly to judge the specific—leads him to characterize, for instance, Hawthorne's environment as a handicap to him, whereas it was an opportunity. But to this same broad and academic view, which measures the individual by the standard of the type (and how few there are to whom this standard does not equitably apply!), we owe the most searching thing ever said about Hawthorne: 'Man's conscience was his theme, but he saw it in the light of a creative fancy which added out of its own substance an interest, and, I may almost say, an importance.'"

Mr. Brownell proceeds to an exhaustive analysis of Henry

James's motive and literary style, summing up in a paragraph which we quote:

"He has, however, chosen to be an original writer in a way that precludes him from being, as a writer, a great one. Just as his theory of art prevents his more important fiction from being a rounded and synthetic image of life seen from a certain centralizing point of view, and makes of it an essay at conveying the sense and illusion of life by following, instead of focusing, its phenomena, so his theory of style prevents him from creating a texture of expression with any independent interest of its own. The interest of his expression consists solely in its correspondence to the character of what it endeavors to express. So concentrated upon this end is he that he very rarely gives scope to the talent for beautiful and effective expression which occasional lapses from his rigorous practise show him to possess in a distinguished degree. There are entire volumes of his writings that do not contain a sentence like, for example, this from a brief essay on Hawthorne: 'His beautiful and light imagination is the wing that on the autumn evening just brushes the dusky pane.' Of a writer who has this touch, this capacity, in his equipment, it is justifiable to lament that his theory of art has so largely prevented his exercise of it. The fact that his practise has not atrophied the faculty—clear enough from a rare but perfect exhibition of it from time to time—only increases our regret. We do not ask of Mr. James's fastidiousness the purple patch of poetic prose, any more than we expect from him any kind of mediocrity whatever. But when a writer who shows us unmistakably now and then that he could give us frequent equivalents of such episodes as the death of Ralph Touchett rigorously refrains through a long series of admirable books from producing anything of greater extent than a sentence or a paragraph that can be called classic, that has the classic 'note,' we may, I think, legitimately complain that his theory of art is exasperatingly exacting."

Henry James "will occupy the very nearly unique niche in the history of fiction—hard by that of Mr. Meredith, perhaps—of being the last as well as the first of his line," says Mr. Brownell, in conclusion. He has "a host of imitators"; he has "in a way founded a school." But it is questionable whether he has produced a single masterpiece. If any of his works are destined to rank as such, they are, at all events, "not unmistakably of the scale and on the plane suggested by his unmistakable powers—powers that make it impossible to measure him otherwise than by the standards of the really great novelists and of the masters of English prose."

VICTOR HUGO AND JULIETTE DROUET.

THE French point of view in regard to the right of the public to a knowledge of the most intimate affairs of great men is stated in plain terms by François Coppée in his introduction to Henry Wellington Wack's newly published "Romance of Victor Hugo and Juliette Drouet." "To the general public," he says, "when their curiosity is aroused, a great man is no hero"; and he goes on to add: "This curiosity, however, is, after all, quite legitimate, and Mr. Wack was, therefore, perfectly free to make known to us, together with other anecdotes relating to his love-affairs, the fact that Victor Hugo had Madame Juliette Drouet as his intimate companion from the age of thirty years." The love-letters contained in this volume, which have attracted widespread attention, were discovered by the author of the volume during a sojourn in the island of Guernsey, where Hugo spent twenty years of exile after 1851. Juliette Drouet was an actress and was very beautiful, tho curiously enough the single portrait of her that remains is an inferior drawing by Vilain. She is said to have sat for Pradier for the statue of "Strasbourg," which stands in the Place de la Concorde, and her beauty was highly praised by Gautier.

The story of the beginning of the intimacy between Victor Hugo and Juliette Drouet can be told in a few words. It appears that in 1833 when Victor Hugo was about to bring out his play, "Lucretia Borgia," he received a call from the actress and a request for a part. Her charms won for herself not only the part but the poet

**MADAM HUGO****VICTOR HUGO****JULIETTE DROUET**

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VICTOR HUGO AND THE WOMEN HE LOVED.

himself, and after the first performance the author of the play professed to see in her a higher histrionic gift than was apparent to any other. He wrote: "Mlle. Juliette cast extraordinary brilliancy on this figure [Princess Negroni]. She had but a few words to say, but she put a great deal of thought into them. This young actress only needs an opportunity to reveal in an effective manner to the public a talent full of soul, passion, and truth." Her last appearance on the stage, which took place not long afterward, was in the part of Jane in "Marie Stuart," but her impersonation was severely criticized, and she was withdrawn from the cast after one performance. The day after her appearance Victor Hugo wrote her the following letter, which Mr. Wack has given in English for the first time:

"You have only played Jane once, dear friend, but the trace you have left on the part is for me as deep as if you had played it a hundred times.

"You have played the part before two thousand persons, and one alone understood your conception of it. It is because two thousand persons do not represent two thousand minds. What you have put into this part of your heart, your soul, your mind, your character, your passion, your love, your beauty, your nature, I will write one day. I will try to lose nothing of it, nor allow anything to be lost. If I could do what I wish, that fugitive evening would leave on your brow an everlasting halo. If my name lives, yours will live."

The relation thus initiated survived during the lifetime of the participants. The promise of the foregoing letter that she should be the poet's Egeria was fully realized. Says the author:

"With due respect for Victor Hugo's bias concerning his friend's ability as an actress, contemporary critics united in saying that Juliette Drouet possessed but mediocre talent, albeit a spirit and a beauty which, properly directed, might have carried her far along the way of her ambition. It is as a lover and mistress, as a beautiful woman of tact and refinement, as a spirited hostess of great *savoir vivre*, as a friend and companion, that she is most interesting. She was the regnant goddess of Victor Hugo's poetry after 1834, and their fellowship and her devotion endured for precisely fifty years and three months (1833-83). In some phases of this remarkable relationship the sublimest chords of earthly existence are made to intone every shade of romantic song and feeling. She was the inspiration of much that widened his vision not only in his flights of fancy but in what he met in the actual world around him.

"And he? He was her deity, her dream, and her only tangible reality. The letters she addressed to him, often thrice daily, during the fifty years of her devotion, attest her dependence upon his

touch and smile. She followed him in all his work—in the assembly, in the study, in their delightful rambles among curio-shops; up and down the fern country around Fougères, where Juliette was born. She shielded him in his escape from Paris disguised as a laborer, bearing a false passport; she followed him into exile, and made for him and his intimates a world of gayety on a quiet little island. When Madame Hugo died in 1868, thirty-five years conscious of Juliette Drouet's part in her husband's life, Madame Drouet, then a woman of sixty-two, became the poet's constant companion with as natural a transition as he had become enmeshed by her infinite charm in 1833."

As to the irregularity of the relation the author writes:

"Where relations such as those which existed between Hugo and Juliette Drouet last for nearly fifty years, it is certain that they are founded upon something less ephemeral than passion. What Beatrice was to Dante, that and more was Juliette Drouet to Victor Hugo. Did not some one make the cryptic assertion that the wrong which harms nobody is not a wrong? Madame Hugo was wronged without doubt, but she was either oblivious of it or magnanimously feigned to be so. The annals of real life record few such cases of irregular domestic relations as Hugo's, and none, so far as I am aware, quite parallel with it. Of a mistress being fiercely jealous of other mistresses, as Juliette Drouet was, there are records in abundance; but for the legal wife to submit to a mistress being installed in a house a few hundred feet from her own, and even consent to visit her and permit her sons and daughters to do so throughout a long term of years, as Madame Hugo did, all as a concession to the waywardness of genius, is an example of wifely self-abnegation which would have done credit to Chaucer's patient Griselda. Madame Drouet, deep as her devotion to Hugo was, had not the qualities which constitute such sublime complaisance."

The author, however, does not withhold the touch that reveals the tragedy of this relation in so far as it affected Madame Hugo. He cites the following pathetic narrative, written by her cousin, M. Asseline, and describing one of his visits to her Guernsey home:

"I went one autumn day into Madame Victor Hugo's drawing-room in Hauteville House and found her alone, sunk in sad thoughts, and lying back seemingly exhausted. Her eyes had already grown very weak, and she could not see how painfully I was impressed at finding her so poorly. 'You are not to dine with me to-day,' she said. 'And why?' 'Our gentlemen have organized a little merry-making at Madame Drouet's and they are expecting you.' 'But I prefer dining with you; I shall certainly not leave you alone.' 'No, I shall dine with my sister; and really I shall take it ill if you stay. I insist on your going to Madame

Drouet's. It will please my husband. There are few opportunities of pleasure-making here. I repeat that you are expected. Go, you will laugh and the time will pass gaily.' I looked at my cousin as she sat in the shadow of the great curtains with their heavy folds. Her forehead was of marble, her lips without color, her eyes almost lifeless. Then I drew my armchair nearer to hers and we lost ourselves in endless talk. . . . The day was waning. We exchanged no thoughts that were not of sadness. 'Go, go,' she said at last; 'you would only make me cry!' I took a few steps toward the door. She called me back. 'You will write down for me that fine passage of verse you were quoting a moment ago:

Time, the old god, invests all things with honor
And makes them white.

And now be quick and join your cousins; don't keep them waiting.'

HAUPTMANN'S NEW PLAY "ELGA": A TRAGEDY IN A DREAM.

FROM the gloomy realism of "Rosa Berndt," which, in spite of its dramatic strength, recognized by the critics, achieved no more than a mild "success of esteem," Gerhart Hauptmann turned to the poetic romanticism of Grillparzer, once a famous Austrian playwright and novelist, for a plot for another play. Grillparzer is seldom seen now on the stage, except in Vienna, and Hauptmann's choice is considered singular. He has, however, elaborated a short story into a play (described by himself as a "nocturne"), which the critics compare with Maeterlinck's works on account of its symbolism and fantastic background and atmosphere. The public received the first performance of the play with more enthusiasm than it has been wont to manifest lately toward Hauptmann's productions. The theme, in view of its origin, can not be modern in spirit, and the favor with which the drama was received is attributed to the inherent interest of the developed plot, which suggests Grillparzer's own play, "Der Traum: ein Leben" (The Dream: A Life), in which the whole action represents a dream. The story is as follows:

A German knight, with his servant, claims for a night the hospitality of a lonely monastery in Poland. A vaulted chamber is assigned to him in the tower, and a black-bearded monk ministers to the wants of the fair-haired, light-hearted, cheerful Teuton. The knight is happy and exuberant, and he proceeds to tell the austere monk the cause of his irrepressible joyousness. He is the proud husband of a beautiful and charming woman and the father of a lovely child. He shows the monk a portrait of the wife and child, which portrait he rapturously kisses again and again. The monk deprecates this exuberance and speaks of the vanity and illusoriness of all earthly things. He leads the knight to the casement and shows him the ruins of a castle and noble estate, where not long before a knight who had imagined himself equally happy had lived in luxury and in a fool's paradise. The happiness had been a mere delusion, founded on a lie, and there had come an awakening that had brought desolation and misery—and the realization of the futility of all selfish aspiration.

The monk leaves the blond knight to attend the midnight mass, and the prologue is over.

The next scene, like the five following ones, represents the knight's dream, caused by the monk's warning and solemn exhortation. We are in the castle of Count Starschenski (now the monk), a Polish landowner. The count, in glowing words, tells his aged mother of the inexpressible happiness he had found in his union with Elga Lascheck, whose family, a noble one, had been reduced to want and whom he had met three years before at Warsaw. The aged countess is somewhat apprehensive lest her son should be subjected to disappointment, but the son has no ear for such misgivings. Elga enters, with her child, and her manner at once impresses the spectator very unfavorably. In truth, she has never loved her husband and had married him for his wealth and position. She has maintained illicit and secret relations with her cousin, Oginski, a dreamy and studious young man with little moral force—the slave, rather than the master, of the impetuous and scheming Elga. The guilty lovers have a secret meeting, and the

unexpected return of the count forces Oginski to escape by a window. The husband gradually realizes the true state of affairs in his apparently happy household. His suspicions are confirmed by the discovery of a portrait of Oginski as a boy and by the striking resemblance between that portrait and Elga's child. His rage and jealousy prompt him to resort to violent means of extorting a confession. He hastens to Warsaw, invites Oginski to his castle in a way the latter dare not decline, and, upon his arriving, arranges a midnight revel and attempts by bold questioning and adroit attacks to obtain the admission of guilt. Elga is too clever to fall into his snare, and she successfully evades the count's cross-examination. When she retires, Oginski, less self-possessed, betrays their secret. The count condemns him to an ignominious death.

In the next scene the count drags Elga into the chamber into which Oginski had been placed. The black curtains of the bed are drawn aside, and Elga sees the lifeless body of her lover stretched on it. She throws herself upon the corpse, then raises herself to her full height and defiantly tells the count that she hates and despises him.

This ends the dream. In the final scene the knight is roused from his profound sleep by the faithful servant. It is time to depart. The knight, oppressed by the tragic dream, gazes on the portrait of wife and child, and vows that he will never forget the lesson of the night's adventures in the land of shadows and dreams.

A writer in the London *Academy* thinks that "Elga" represents a bid for popularity and a departure from the hitherto exalted artistic standards of Hauptmann. He says:

"In his new play Hauptmann has broken fresh ground, which, it must be confessed, lies on a level somewhat lower than that of his best plays. The dramatist of suffering humanity has in 'Elga' come down from his tragic heights and satisfied himself by giving an able if slightly hackneyed version of the old story of the injured husband. The gulf, in fact, between 'Elga' and the bulk of Hauptmann's dramas is so wide that some explanation is necessary of the circumstances under which it was written. In the beginning of 1896 Hauptmann's historical drama, 'Florian Geyer,' was produced at the Deutscher Theater in Berlin, and proved one of the most signal failures that the German stage had known for some years past. In the February of the same year 'Elga' was casually dashed off in three days. The inference would seem to be that with the failure of his other plays still rankling in his mind, the dramatist cynically resolved to come down to the level of the public, and to give them, if not pure melodrama, at any rate a play slightly tinged with that melodrama which he knew would be appreciated. . . . Hauptmann has attempted nothing either great or phenomenal, but has contented himself with the production of a vivid and vigorous dramatic episode. As such the play well merited its signal success, to which, however, the extraordinary brilliance of the principal actors largely contributed."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

NOTES.

SARAH BERNHARDT will make a final American tour next season.

"NINE-TENTHS of the good fiction of to-day," says Colonel Harvey, as quoted by a New York *Sun* reporter, "is written by women. As a short-story writer, woman practically has the field to herself. The short story might be defined as a human atom, requiring special qualities for its perfection. These qualities the cultured woman of to-day possesses. If I were asked at a moment's notice to name some men who were good short-story writers my list would be limited to three, while I can think of many women."

A SCHILLER catalog, apropos of the centenary of that poet (1805-1905), is being sent out by Max Harrwitz, the well-known publisher of Berlin. Its format is small octavo, 74 pages. The frontispiece is a portrait of Schiller in his thirty-fifth year, and the title of the booklet is "Schiller and his Circle of Friends," these friends being those who in any language have edited, published, commented on or translated the works of the author of "The Robbers." This little brochure supplies a valuable bibliography to the students and lovers of Schiller.

THE announcement that the famous Rowfant library, collected by the late Frederick Locker-Lampson, has been purchased by Messrs. Dodd, Mead & Co., will "come as a real shock," says the London *Chronicle*, to many book lovers. The same paper comments further: "That such a collection should be bartered away for American dollars seems little short of a national calamity. Frederick Locker-Lampson had a genius for collecting. . . . He seldom failed to secure the rare copy with the A flyleaf, the impression with the unique remarque, the impeccable *sang de bœuf*, the irreproachable rose. Dubarry. He had the true collector's flair—an ounce of which is worth a pound of pedantry. Of his successes in this way the 'Rowfant Catalog' is a standing monument, a veritable treasure-house of Shakespeare quartos, priceless manuscripts, first issues, tall copies, and Blake and Chodowiecki plates."

SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

VISION IN OCEAN DEPTHS.

ONE would think that an article with this heading ought to resemble the famous chapter on snakes in Ireland; for below a certain depth the ocean is pitch-dark. But in an interesting contribution to *Cosmos*, by M. E. Hérichard, the writer tells us how those of the deep-sea creatures that need light in the pursuit of their prey manage to make it for themselves. He says:

"Dredging shows that the great depths of the sea may reach 8,000 or even 9,000 meters [28,000 to 30,000 feet]; at this depth, as we go farther and farther, the temperature diminishes and tends to approach zero; there is an increase of pressure of one atmosphere for every 10 meters [32 feet] of depth, and finally the light grows rapidly feeble, until below 400 meters it no longer penetrates; there is eternal darkness. Plants, not being able to grow without light, disappear at this level; as a first consequence of life in the darkness all animal life found below it must be carnivorous; there also result important modifications in the organs of vision.

"According to the transformist theory, every organ not in use atrophies and finally disappears—a fact that had been verified in the case of vision by creatures living in caves or under ground, before the study of great ocean depths had been prosecuted. Nevertheless in this latter medium species belonging to three essentially different groups—fishes, cephalopod mollusks, and superior crustaceans—have organs of vision as perfect as possible, while with others the vision is almost entirely atrophied. . . .

"By the side of creatures deprived of the sense of sight we have others provided with huge organs of vision, like a young fish with pedunculated eyes found at 2,000 meters depth by the *Valdivia* [a German exploring vessel]. This apparent paradox has been cleared up since the first expeditions; the darkness, in fact, is not absolute at great depths; certain animals are themselves a source of light, as is the glowworm on land, or the firefly and so many other species; especially in the tropics. Among marine fauna phosphorescence is a much more frequent phenomenon, especially at great depths; it is due either to a peculiar mucous secretion on the surface of the animal or to special organs that give out light in flashes.

"The crustacean chrysophorus, a carnivorous swimmer, with enormous eyes, has luminous organs attached to these; two others ornament the upper part of the thorax, and still another pair the ventral surface. The structure of these latter organs is complex; they include essentially a reflector, shaped like a horseshoe, and a lens to concentrate the light. The organ that is attached to the eye is less complex, having no lens, but only a parabolic reflector.

"These veritable projectors were at first taken by the anatomist for an organ of vision, and this is not astonishing, for all the animals studied were then dead, and as their lanterns were all extinguished their analogy with the eye was complete.

"The luminous organ is found in perfect condition in the cephalopods obtained by the *Valdivia*, and it was even possible to photograph some of them by their own light. Among the fishes these special organs are not less numerous and varied; in the stomiades there is a double set of luminous organs, one set being by the side of the fishing-filaments.

"The function of the organs that accompany the eyes is to illuminate the surrounding space to enable the animal to perceive its prey. Several hypotheses have been advanced regarding the rôle of the others; they may serve to dazzle and attract the prey as a lamp attracts a moth. . . .

"Altho other creatures of the deep sea do not see, this is because of their different habits . . . ; the absence of eyes is an absolute characteristic of a sedentary life, and the swimming creatures all see.

"At the surface, the eyes of the cephalopods strongly resemble those of the vertebrates, while, generally speaking, crustaceans have faceted eyes. . . . Extner has shown that in the light each facet furnishes a special image, but that in the dark the images become one by superposition; thus the luminous sensation may be sufficiently strong even with a very feeble illumination.

"The disposition of pigment in the eyes of the deep-sea crustaceans is always that which is determined by darkness in the case of analogous surface creatures, and a large number of the crustaceans of great depths are even wanting in pigment entirely.

"A very important fact about this structure of the eyes . . . is

that this adaptation to the environment is found equally in three very different groups . . . ; it must therefore be absolutely necessary. To this special arrangement of the eyes, in long parallel tubes, Chun has given the name of 'telescopic eye.' The structure is peculiar—no diaphragm, huge crystalline lens, and proportionately large retina. These telescopic eyes are intended to grasp the image of moving luminous points, showing the presence of other creatures at short range.

"Here is precise correlation between environment and organ, a correlation that becomes striking when we study the crabs. Among species that live at the surface, while certain ones run about, others remain almost constantly in the earth; the eyes are much more developed in the former. In great depths, this difference is much exaggerated . . . ; the species that are unable to mount to the surface at any period of their lives do not see.

"Thus are cleared up, taking account of the conditions of existence, many facts of atrophy or organic disappearance that have been hitherto unexplained."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

THE MECHANISM OF BLOOM.

WHY do plants blossom? We all know the place of the flower in the economy of the plant, but what is the precise cause of its periodical appearance? Says a writer in the *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin):

"It is plain that there must be some cause which incites a plant to the formation of blossoms after it has produced for a time only stalk and foliage. The eminent plant physiologist, Sachs, after persistent discussion of the question, has come to the conclusion that every plant in its process of life must produce certain substances which exercise an irritant influence on its cells and vessels that causes them to be combined into organs of bloom, while previously it had produced the vegetative organs only. Other botanists then proceeded to acquire closer knowledge of this particular mode of irritation, and have now at their disposal a series of observations that can be accepted as reliable indices in this question. Moebius, for instance, calls attention to the significance of light in the formation of blossoms; but more important are the numerous observations that together indicate that when a plant receives plentiful moisture it produces leaves, and that it bears blossoms when the moisture is meager. To this aspect of the question belong not only climatic and meteorological influences, but especially the phenomena that appear when the plant grows in heavy earth, or its roots have been cut down, or in any other way its steady and large absorption of moisture has been hindered. Regularly in this case its formation of blossoms is favored.

"Latterly a distinguished plant physiologist, Oscar Loew, who lives in Japan, has bestowed most assiduous study on this whole question. In the course of his observation he has given thorough attention to the extraordinary bloom of the Japanese cherry-tree. This bloom is famous throughout the world, and the Japanese themselves display it in such frequent pictures that their portrayal of it might easily be deemed extravagant if the fidelity to nature with which the Japanese draw were not known sufficiently, and if travelers were not ready to affirm that this bloom, particularly in the vicinity of Kioto, is something wholly wonderful. Despite this abundance of their blossoms, the Japanese cherry-trees do not produce perfect fruit, as peculiar climatic conditions cause the cherries, still in a quite unripe state, to fall from the trees. Loew has ascertained that the nutritive matter which the tree provides to bring its fruit to ripeness ceases to be operative after the unripe cherries have fallen off, and is stored, in the form of starch, in the bark. This starch, in the following spring, is transformed into sugar and appears in an unusually large measure in the sap of the tree. To this fact is due the inference that the sugar is the cause of the irritant influence that leads to the formation of blossoms. Conformably to this inference Loew finds, indeed, that all the peculiar phenomena of the formation of blossoms may be traced to an increased proportion of sugar in the sap, and thereby explain themselves precisely. Especially is this the case in the blooming of plants caused, as already stated, by decrease in the absorption of moisture; for, evidently, as soon as the quantity of moisture absorbed begins to decline, the concentration of the cellular sap is quickened and the latter's relative proportion of sugar is enlarged.

"This ingenious inference, stated here as briefly as possible, ap-

pears still more acceptable when the fact is remembered that sugar is generally an irritant to protoplasm. This has been proven by observation of animal tissues and, for instance, fortifies the known fact that so-called transparent soaps, which often contain a large component of molasses, easily irritate the skin of women and children, for the sugar by means of osmose reaches the interior of the cells and affects the protoplasmic vital substance there."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

OPENING OF THE NEW CROTON RESERVOIR.

NEW YORK'S new Croton dam, one of the greatest engineering structures in the world, has just been opened—or rather, as a writer in *The Scientific American* tells us, it has been closed; that is, the gates through which the Croton River has been flowing during construction have been shut down, allowing the great basin behind to fill with water. This it is now doing, despite the prediction, made during construction, that, owing to the slight excess of supply over demand, it would be many years before the

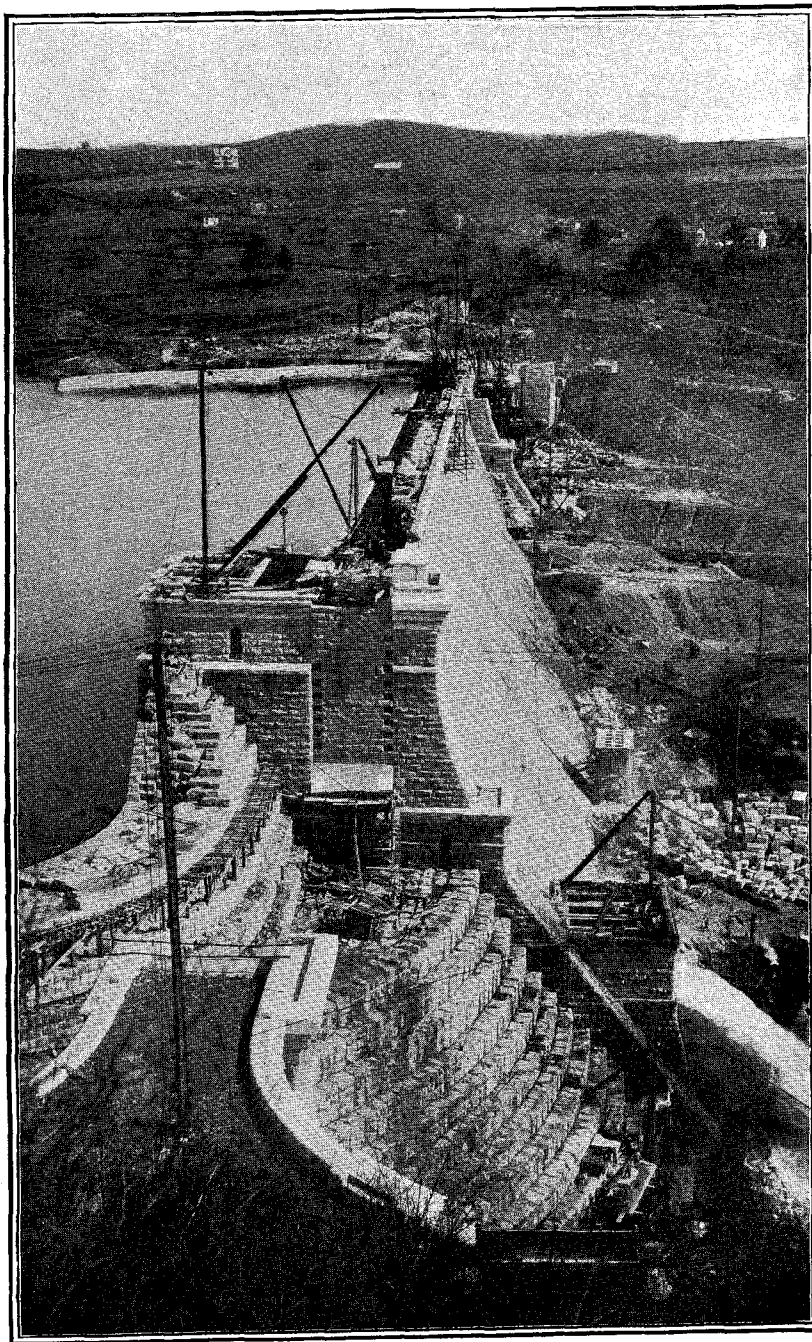
dam would be filled to its high-water level. During the past winter, however, a record snowfall over the whole watershed of 360 square miles, melted by the sudden rise of temperature and the heavy rain-storms of March, caused an abnormal blow into the Croton Valley, amounting in a single day to 1,500,000,000 gallons. At the time when the accompanying picture was taken, the water stood 168 feet deep and was running out of the three "blow-off" pipes, 70 feet below this level, at the rate of a million gallons daily and with a roar like that of Niagara. Says the writer of the article in *The Scientific American* (April 15):

"As one looks at the visible portion of the Croton dam, he is impressed with its immensity; yet it must never be forgotten that some two-thirds of the masonry lies buried below the surface of the ground. Altho the great wall extends, roughly, 160 feet above the ground, it has to be carried down 140 feet below the ground to find the firm rock footing, upon which it stands so securely that its age will be as great as that of the rocks themselves. Moreover, to secure a wide enough base to prevent the mass from being overturned by the pressure of the water, its foundations had to be carried out over a space, measured transversely to the axis of the dam, of 206 feet. From the foundation the dam narrows to about 100 feet in thickness at the ground level, and to about 20 feet at its crest.

"As the waters rose in the dam, they spread out far and wide over the Croton Valley, reaching back into the many valleys and cañons and forming a lake of remarkable beauty. The waters have backed up over the crest of the old Croton dam, some three miles up the valley, which is at present entirely submerged. When the reservoir is full, its surface will be 30 feet above the old structure. . . . The water is carried to New York by the new aqueduct, which opens out of the old reservoir, with its invert, or bottom, at elevation 140. The aqueduct is 14 feet in height; consequently, in order for this aqueduct to take its full flow of about 280,000,000 gallons per day, the water must stand at elevation 154. Now, above elevation 154, when the reservoir is full, there will be contained a total of 24,000,000,000 gallons of water, and above elevation 140, at which water would begin to trickle into the new aqueduct, there will be 27,600,000,000 gallons of water. As the reservoir now stands at elevation 168, there are about 7,000,000,000 gallons of water in the reservoir above elevation 140.

"It is a curious fact, by the way, that there are 6,000,000,000 gallons of water contained in the new reservoir below elevation 140, which can never be available. Adding this to the 7,000,000,000 gallons available, because lying above 140, we have 13,000,000,000 gallons as the amount now stored in the reservoir. Elevation 140 was the lowest elevation that could be taken to allow of a sufficient fall or grade over the 30 miles from Croton to New York city, to insure the water flowing in sufficient volume. . . .

"The Croton dam, when it is completed, will have taken just thirteen years to build. Ground was broken in August, 1892."



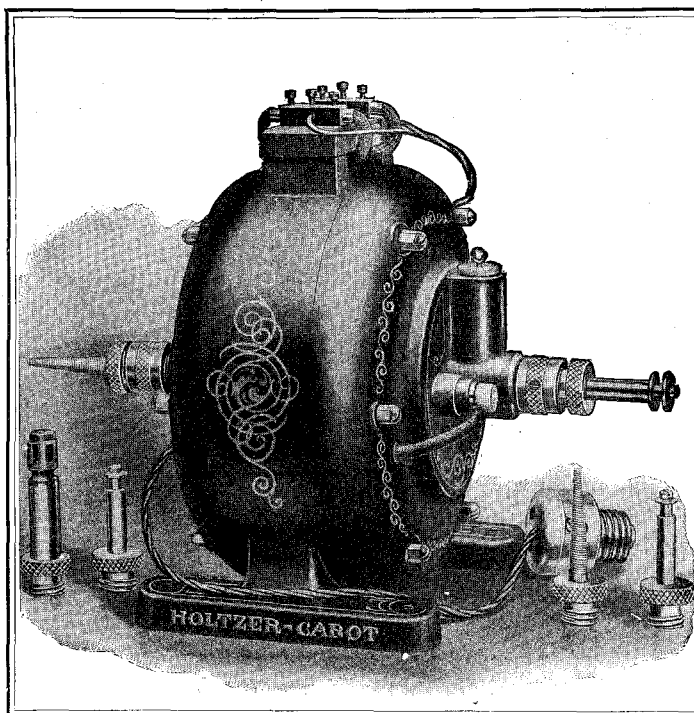
CLOSING OF THE CROTON DAM AND FILLING OF THE CROTON LAKE.

The masonry dam is 206 feet broad at its base; 297 feet high from base to crest; its foundation extends 130 feet below the bed of the river; it contains 850,000 cubic yards of masonry; and it impounds 30,000,000,000 gallons of water.

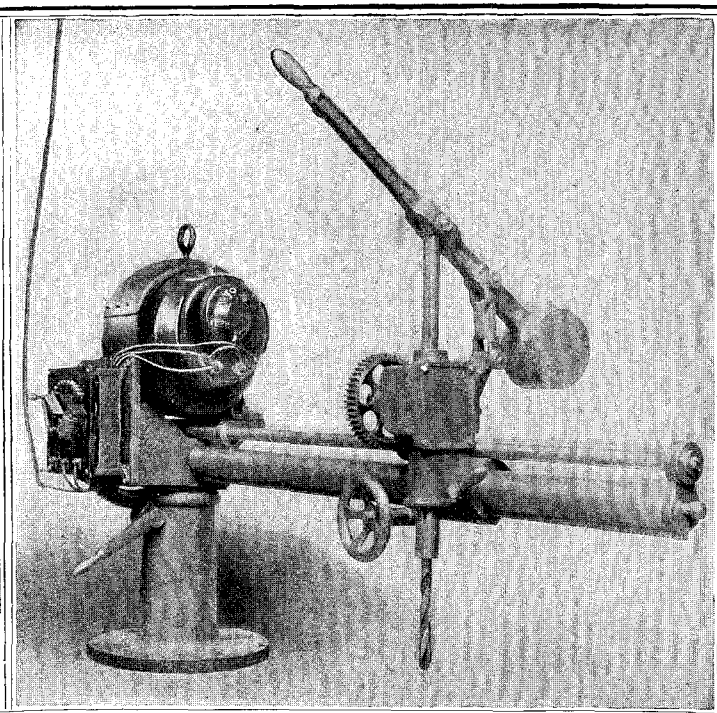
Courtesy of *The Scientific American* (New York).

Ten Persons in One.—A remarkable case of multiple personality, in which no less than ten varieties of the abnormal personality were noted, is described in *The Lancet* (April 1). Says this journal:

"The patient was a girl, aged 12½ years, of healthy parentage, who had herself been healthy in mind and body until she was attacked by influenza, after which the changes of personality manifested themselves. Some of these were complete, others incomplete, some sudden, others gradual in appearance. In some the patient was totally, in all partially, ignorant of her life during other states. Acquirements such as drawing, writing, and also normal faculties present in certain states were lost in others. While in a blind condition the patient developed the faculty of



A MOTOR-DRIVEN JEWELERS' LATHE.



PORTABLE ELECTRIC RADIAL DRILL.

Courtesy of *Cassier's Magazine* (New York).

drawing with the aid of touch alone, this sense being enormously increased in delicacy. The character and the behavior in some states differed widely from those in others. The various phases varied in duration from a few minutes to ten weeks. The normal state gradually became less frequent and of shorter duration till it finally disappeared. The various stages lasted about three years in all, until ultimately a particular abnormal stage was reached in which the patient remained at the date of the report. In this she was intelligent and able to work. The patient, it is important to note, had two or three epileptiform seizures, but there was no reason to regard the altered psychical states as post-epileptic. The various manifestations in this case appear from the testimony of competent and independent observers to be undoubtedly genuine."

The Lancet dismisses as unsatisfactory several theories in which an endeavor is made to account for such cases as this, and concludes that "our present knowledge of the physiology of the constituents of the cortex cerebri does not warrant attempts at explanation of the various phenomena of consciousness."

NEW USES FOR SMALL ELECTRIC MOTORS.

It is not generally realized to what an extent the use of the electric motor as a small and handy source of power has been developed. In a series of articles contributed to *Cassier's Magazine*, by Fred. M. Kimball, so many of these uses are described that it is difficult to enumerate them. We quote some of the most interesting, from Mr. Kimball's final article (March). He says:

"Laundry machinery is largely operated by electric motors, and especially is this true of centrifugal dryers and mangles. An attempt has recently been made to operate family washing machines by motors, and the results which have attended the preliminary experiments have been highly gratifying.

"In the large hotels and restaurants, motor-driven blowers, pumps, dumbwaiters, exhausters, knife-cleaners, and chopping and mixing machines are in evidence on every hand, while the number of electrically operated sewing-machines in the homes of the country is increasing very rapidly.

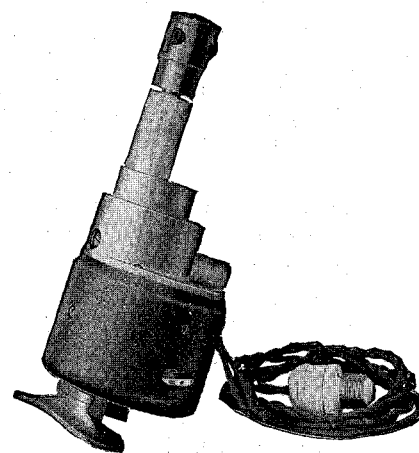
"Recently, motor-driven polishers have been brought out for use in caring for the hardwood floors in large halls and public buildings; motor-driven sweepers, which are used in some of the large department stores for quickly sweeping the long aisles and wide open spaces; and also electrically operated carpet-sweepers for domestic use. These last are said to perform marvelous work in removing dust and litter of all kinds from carpets and rugs. The peculiar stroke of the rapidly moving brush whips up the finest

particles out of the pile of the carpet or rug and effectually prevents the lodgment of foreign matter in it.

"The electric motor is also largely employed by the medical profession. Physicians find it of great value for operating atomizers, various special devices for massage purposes, and in connection with the many forms of apparatus which have been devised for effecting special exercises of the human body. Very ingenious gymnasium exercisers have been developed, such as those for exercising the muscles of the body, as in horseback riding, walking, running, and various exercises of the arms and shoulders.

"Modern printing-offices, bookbinderies, and the allied trades, too, make extensive use of electric motors. Nearly every mechanical operation necessary

in the preparation of a book may owe something to an electric motor. The author's manuscript was written on a motor-driven typewriter, and the matter was set up on a motor-driven linotype machine. Stereotype plates are trimmed, planed, sized, and formed by motor-driven machinery. The press on which the book is printed may be driven by an electric motor, for which the ink may be ground in motor-driven mills, and, if the edition



AN ELECTRICALLY DRIVEN BREAST DRILL.

Courtesy of *Cassier's Magazine* (New York).

be a large one, it will probably be printed on a press provided with automatic motor-driven feeders. The sheets, as printed, are folded by a motor-driven folder.

"Many interesting, special, and labor-saving electrically operated tools may now be found in manufacturing establishments. A portable drill, such as that shown in the illustration, is of the greatest utility where a number of holes are to be drilled in a piece of work which it is inconvenient, owing to its size or weight, to move to and around a stationary drill. The drill can be clamped onto or alongside of the work, and, by means of the traveling carriage and radial swinging arm, the drill mechanism may be brought to bear on, or operate in, the work within a comparatively large radius.

"In the western part of the United States and in Mexico the small electric motor is much used for operating pumps employed in distributing water for irrigating purposes in those sections where

the rainfall is very scanty or entirely absent. Vast tracts of otherwise fertile land, capable of raising food-stuffs to supply millions of people, have never been utilized, owing to the scarcity of water. Many of these tracts are underlaid, at a depth of a few feet, by moisture-bearing strata or subterranean water courses. Small, direct-connected, motor-driven pumps, supplied with electric power from long-distance transmission lines, are now enabling the reclamation of thousands of acres of this land.

"Mining engineers are adopting the motor-drive and electric distribution of power in much of the new developmental work now being undertaken, and the substitution of electricity for compressed air is making considerable advance in the re-equipment of some of the mines already in production. . . . Pumping, hoisting, ventilating, haulage, and, recently, rock drilling, by means of electric motors illustrate how the power-supply may be distributed not only more directly and compactly than by systems employing pipes, but also at materially decreased expense of direct attendance and losses of transmission."

CRIPPLES BY DEFECTIVE EDUCATION.

THE question of single- or double-handedness is taken up again by an editorial writer in *The Medical Times* (March). Admitting that man is single-handed at birth, he points out that it is easy to become ambidextrous by education. Those who are born left-handed do become so, for the right hand is trained to make up for the deficiency. But the same deficiency exists with a right-handed child, only in this case there is no realization of the necessity of overcoming it by education. Most of our children therefore go through life "crippled." Says the writer:

"Custom makes laws harder to break than those of the land in which we may happen to live. We little realize the assertion until we see this attempt made. It frequently happens that these laws are founded on experience, on mature judgment, on good sense, but occasionally they are founded on old superstitions which in other forms have passed away. Among the unfortunate customs that still linger is the habit of crippling the left hand.

"If a child in shaking hands offers the left, the horrified mother or nurse at once corrects the blunder and apologizes for it to the bystanders. She does not know why she does this beyond the fact that 'it is the custom'; she does not know that in medieval times the right hand was the 'dextrous' hand, the hand of good faith, while the left was the 'sinister' hand, the hand of bad faith. We have crystallized these beliefs in our present interpretation of these words; if we are 'dextrous,' we are doing things in a right-handed way, while the mildest meaning given to 'sinister' is 'unfortunate or awkward.' So the child is crippled in its left hand to conform to a custom which has been discarded and forgotten."

The custom is all the more senseless, the writer thinks, because it is now well established that there is no such thing as a genuine ambidextrous person. Such people were originally left-handed, and have been taught the use of the other hand. They were fortunate in being born left-handed, for then they stood a chance of being properly educated. An examination of the early history of these ambidexters proves, he says, that as a rule not only were they originally left-handed, but that they generally retain the preference for this hand. He goes on:

"It is strange that we become so hidebound in habit that the significance of this loss is unnoticed. Dr. Thomas Dwight, in endeavoring to determine the reason for right-handedness, in a recent magazine article states: 'The characteristics of an educated left-handed person which would first attract attention are more likely to come from an uncommon ability to use the left hand than from any deficiency in the right. Thus a billiard-player who makes a shot with his left hand as well as with his right is called ambidextrous; but the fact is that his right hand has been educated as the left hand of most people have not. The most perfect ambidexter ever known, whose skill in writing and drawing with either hand is proverbial, has declared that he can not drive a nail, carve, or whittle with his right hand.'

"There has been no note of protest from the scientists working in this field as to the waste of human energy; Dwight dismisses the subject with the thought that the ambidextrous man has 'his right hand educated as the left hand of most people are not.' It

is well that people are right-handed, for one side must be superior to the other. This is true even of plant life; but this is no reason for crippling the left hand. If some one would propose to tie the left hand up in a sling from birth, we could see the value of the custom; it would be scarcely more idiotic than our present habit in the matter.

"Think for a moment of the advantage of being able to use each hand with nearly equal facility. On the side of the man it serves to rest both mind and body, while from the standpoint of society it increases the individual's power of producing, and reduces his loss in case of accident. Our mariners have adopted the 'twin screw'; nature starts each man as well provided. To those who use their hands to make their daily bread this matter is of great importance, from the stenographer anxious to avoid scrivener's palsy to the tired seamstress who can not even cut a piece of material with the scissors in her left hand. Many children are being taught to use both hands, and already it is a source of great comfort to them. Let the reader resolve to continue the good work from this time on; he will be quickly repaid by the gratitude of the children as soon as they are old enough to realize the priceless gift."

JULES VERNE AND OTHER SCIENTIFIC PROPHETS.

THOSE writers who regard some of the imaginative creations of the late Jules Verne as foretastes of actual inventions to come are not upheld by a recent editorial contributor to *The Lancet* (London, April 1). After noting some remarkable fulfillments of romance, such as Swift's guess at the number of the satellites of Mars and at their abnormal rotation periods, he goes on to say:

"Jules Verne, tho he was perhaps the first modern writer to perceive the possibilities of modern science as an element of romance in fiction, can not be said to have foreshadowed any great discovery. Submarine boats were not new when he conceived the wonderful *Nautilus*, and altho submarines are now quite common, inventors have not as yet reached Captain Nemo's success in making electricity from the constituents of sea-water. Navigable balloons of a kind have been constructed, but they are not worked on the principle of the *Victoria*, which, as designed by Dr. Ferguson, rose or fell by expansion or contraction of the contained hydrogen, so that the aeronauts were able to find a current of air blowing in the desired direction, without losing either gas or ballast. But Verne certainly used scientific facts in a most brilliant manner for the manufacture of exciting stories. Nothing could bear an air of greater verisimilitude in accordance with the canons of science than his story of 'From the Earth to the Moon,' except perhaps that entertaining history of the voyage through space on a comet which crashed through the earth and bore away a portion of the Mediterranean sea-board, including a fragment of Gibraltar. In 'Dr. Ox's Experiment,' again, how delightfully he put forth the effect which saturating the atmosphere of a small Dutch town with oxygen had upon the phlegmatic inhabitants. Verne was never betrayed into making the absurd mistakes into which less scientifically minded writers of romance have been led. We well remember in the early days of the x-rays a story about a thief who swallowed a diamond. This was detected by the acumen of an amateur detective who took an x-ray photograph of the diamond by using a camera. To say nothing of the fact that x-rays can not be refracted, the diamond is the one gem which is transparent to these rays. In medical matters, again, the writer of fiction very commonly goes hopelessly wrong. The anesthetic, one whiff of which administered by waving a handkerchief in front of the victim's face causes instant unconsciousness; and the mysterious powder made from plants growing in the Andes which at once cures the deadliest diseases, are instances which will occur to any one who has studied fiction.

"But, on the whole, the ideals of ancient philosophers and of romance writers are becoming every day more and more realized. The ever-burning lamp of the ancients has in a manner had its fulfillment in the discovery of radium; the dreams of intercommunication without the intervention of any material substance have been realized by the work of Clerk Maxwell, Hertz, Marconi, and Lodge, while it is not impossible that the so-called magnetic sympathy with which many seventeenth-century writers busied themselves may be found before long to have its roots in the *n*-rays or some similar form of energy."

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

ARE WE CHRISTIANS?

THIS question seems as pertinent to-day as in 1873 when it was asked by the late Sir Leslie Stephen in a volume, "Free-thinking and Plain-speaking," now reissued after being a long time out of print. The answer which he gave categorically was: "No, we are not Christians"; and the arguments with which he supports this conviction are derived from his observation of the looseness with which the central dogmas of the Christian religion are held by its adherents. He says:

"Christianity, as it is understood by ultramontanes or by ultra-Protestants, implies a body of beliefs of unspeakable importance to the world. They may be true or they may be false, but they can not be set aside as perfectly indifferent. Man is or is not placed here for a brief interval which is to decide his happiness or his misery throughout all eternity. His situation does or does not depend upon his allegiance to the church, or upon his undergoing a certain spiritual change. Christ came or did not come from God, and died or did not die to reconcile man to his Maker. An infidel is a man who accepts the negative of those propositions; a Christian is one who takes the affirmative; an unsectarian Christian, if he has any belief at all, is one who says that they may or may not be true, and that it does not much matter. If that is a roundabout way of expressing agreement with the infidel, the statement is intelligible, tho its sincerity is questionable. But, taking it literally, it is surely the most incredible of all the assertions that a human being can possibly put forward. Can it possibly be a matter of indifference whether or not hell is gaping for me, and heaven is opening its doors? whether or not there is only one means provided by my Creator of escape from the dangers that environ us, and whether or not I avail myself of them?"

The writer avers that the vague aspirations of to-day have reduced Christianity to a few maxims from the Sermon on the Mount. He admits the simplicity of the creed, adding that "it is not a bad one so far as it goes," tho "some exceptions might be taken to the type of character which it is calculated to develop." But such an interpretation can only be regarded as "the product of intellectual indolence." To quote further:

"We have not the courage to say that the Christian doctrines are false, but we are lazy enough to treat them as irrelevant. We shut our eyes to the Christian theory of the universe and fix them exclusively upon those moral precepts which are admittedly common to Buddhists and Mohammedans, to Stoics and to Positivists, tho, it may be, most forcibly expressed by Christians. To proclaim unsectarian Christianity is, in circuitous language, to proclaim that Christianity is dead. The love of Christ, as representing the ideal perfection of human nature, may indeed be still a powerful motive, and powerful whatever the view which we take of Christ's character. The advocates of the doctrine in its more intellectual form represent this passion as the true essence of Christianity. They assert with obvious sincerity of conviction that it is the leverage by which alone the world can be moved. But, as they would themselves admit, this conception would be preposterous if, with Strauss, we regarded Christ as a mere human being. Our regard for him might differ in degree, but would not differ in kind, from our regard for Socrates or Pascal. It would be impossible to consider it as an overmastering and all-powerful influence. . . . No! the essence of the belief is the belief in the divinity of Christ. But accept that belief, think for a moment of all that it implies, and you must admit that your Christianity becomes dogmatic in the highest degree. Our conception of the world and its meaning are more radically changed than our conceptions of the material universe when the sun instead of the earth became its center. Every view of history, every theory of our duty, must be radically transformed by contact with that stupendous mystery."

There are two courses, says Sir Leslie Stephen, which may be taken by those who believe in the continued vitality of Christian ideas. We may "treat believing as a branch of gymnastics" and attempt to "drill the mind into a docile acceptance of outworn superstitions"; or we may try to "preach Christianity in such a

way as not to run counter to the best aspirations of mankind." The first alternative, he contends, has been accepted by Roman Catholicism, and, carried to its logical conclusion, he thinks it would result in "a state of things in which the religion of all cultivated men is an organized hypocrisy, and in which the religion of the lower [classes] means that they are drilled to obey a priestly order." The other alternative is "to use the old phraseology to represent new beliefs." We can talk about the corruption of mankind when we really cherish a firm belief in the natural origin of virtue. We may say that Christianity is divine while we admit that it is identical in kind with other religions. We may express a belief in supernatural intervention in past epochs, tho banishing it from the present. We may continue to pray while repudiating as superstitious and presumptuous the meanings once attributed to prayer. We may talk about another world while explicitly founding our moral code on the necessity of adapting mankind to the conditions of this present life. Sir Leslie concludes:

"All this is possible, and many people draw the inference that it does not much matter which set of words we use; best, they think, use those which give the least shock to the vulgar. Against that doctrine I have tried to protest, in the interests of what I take to be honesty to ourselves and to others. But, at any rate, I confess that it appears to me to be a mere misnomer to call this body of doctrine Christian. And, therefore, I should be inclined to extend Strauss's answer to cover a still larger area. No! I should reply; we are not Christians; a few try to pass themselves off as Christians because, while substantially men of this age, they can cheat themselves into using the old charms in the desperate attempt to conjure down alarming social symptoms; a great number call themselves Christians because, in one way or another, the use of the old phrases and the old forms is still enforced by the great sanction of respectability; and some for the higher reason that they fear to part with the grain along with the chaff; but such men have ceased substantially, tho only a few have ceased avowedly, to be Christians in any intelligible sense of the name. How long the shadow ought to survive the substance is a question which may be commended to serious consideration."

DR. CLIFFORD ON PASSIVE RESISTANCE.

JUDGING from recent statements made by the Rev. Dr. John Clifford, the London Baptist leader, the spirit of religious persecution is alive in England at this time. "At the beginning of the twentieth century," he says, "Englishmen of high character and indisputable loyalty are being sent to prison for exactly the same reasons as those which were urged for committing John Bunyan to Bedford Jail; for exposing Richard Baxter to the browbeating of Judge Jeffreys and a sentence of eighteen months' incarceration; and for sending George Fox to the noisome dungeons of Carlisle and Derby, Lancaster and London." It seems that nearly a hundred English freemen have been sentenced to different periods of imprisonment since November, 1903. One of the first "criminals" was an old and feeble man who had served in the ministry of the Primitive Methodist Church for nearly forty years. He refused to pay the rate for the maintenance of sectarian schools, and was imprisoned, "weighed and stripped, put on prison fare, and sent to a plank bed." Another victim, a young Christian Endeavorer, was committed to jail because he would not pay four shillings and sixpence. A well-known preacher of the Wesleyan Methodist Church has been sent to Leicester Jail twice. In fact, says Dr. Clifford, "nearly all the free churches have had their representatives in jail." He continues (in *The North American Review*):

"Imprisonment is only one phase of this advancing cause; another is that of the public sale of the furniture, pictures, and books of those who refuse to submit. The first sale was at Wirksworth, in Derbyshire, on June 26, 1903; and it has been followed by about 1,600 more, in different towns and villages, all over England. Sometimes as many as 150 'lots' have been offered at one auction. Men and women have suffered gladly the spoiling of

their goods, knowing that, in the future of English liberty and English education, they had a better inheritance, altho the proceedings have often been most costly. Men earning a pound or twenty-five shillings a week have refused to pay ninepence or a shilling or one shilling and threepence, and found themselves mulcted of seventeen shillings or one pound or even thirty shillings, because they would not be parties to the perpetration and perpetuation of what they regarded as a gross injustice. In one extremely flagrant instance, one hundred pounds' worth of goods was taken for the sum of fifteen shillings, and in many cases fidelity to conscience has meant loss of trade and of position."

No less than 40,000 summonses, we are informed, have been sent forth by overseers to compel recalcitrant rate-payers to appear before the magistrates and "show cause" why they will not pay. The "Passive Resisters" have established a central committee in London and are organized in 600 leagues throughout the country. Foremost in the ranks are such men as the Rev. F. B. Meyer, ex-President of the National Council of the Free Evangelical churches of England and Wales, and the Rev. Dr. R. F. Horton, his successor in that important position; the Rev. R. J. Campbell, of the City Temple; Dr. Campbell Morgan, of Westminster; and Dr. Robertson Nicoll, editor of *The British Weekly*. Dr. Clifford declares: "Never could a movement more confidently leave itself to be judged as to its motives, its soul and inspiration by the moral and intellectual qualities of those who uphold it than the present Passive Resistance movement." He goes on to speak of the conditions existing in Wales:

"The prominent features of this singular situation are brought home to us more powerfully by what is taking place in Wales. The space at my disposal does not permit me to describe it; but I may say that the uprising in Wales is national rather than personal; and the fight is being waged by a whole people through their elected county representatives rather than by individuals. The antagonism to the invasion of conscience by Parliament is most resolute, determined, and unshakable. In the election immediately following the promulgation of the act, the Progressives, who are the opponents of the policy of paying for church education from the rates, were increased by 187, and their majority in the counties went up to 482; practically annihilating the party of sectarian education in Wales. Nor was the victory local. It embraced the entire principality. The Government was hopelessly beaten. In the next Parliament, the Cabinet, goaded by the bishops, returned to the attack and passed, by entirely unconstitutional methods, a special statute ('The Defaulting Authorities Act') to subsidize sectarian schools from the rates, in spite of the will of the chosen representatives of the people. But it is in vain. Wales resists more fiercely and unitedly than ever. The Government dare not coerce. So they stand over against one another, the people of Wales, and the Tory Government. What will happen this year, no one knows. One party will give in; and, so far as I can see, it will not be Wales."

Proceeding to an elucidation of the bed-rock principles on which the Passive Resistance movement rests, Dr. Clifford points out that, prior to the year 1870, the education of English children was subordinated to the interests of the church. By the act of 1870 the "national system of education was made absolutely secular," and it was decided that "the citizens, as citizens, were not to pay for sectarian teaching." All this was changed by the Education Acts of 1902 and 1903.

"Those acts destroyed the school board system of 1870; and opened the doors for the control of the clerics in what had been thoroughly democratic institutions; they continue and aggravate the wrongs inflicted on the teaching profession (and on the nation) by subjecting its members to ecclesiastical tests, and inflicting an injustice on citizens by making entrance into a department of the civil service impossible except by the avowal of particular theological opinions; thus 16,000 head-masterships are closed against all but Anglicans. They deprive women of the right, conferred by the Education Act of 1870, of offering their services for the administration of the education of more than a quarter of a million girls in our cities and of two millions of girls and infants in the country. They place the sectarian schools of Anglicans and

Catholics directly on the rates. Every citizen is forced to contribute to their up-keep; the payment of teachers, of 'Nuns,' and 'Christian brothers,' and Anglican teachers, is derived from the rates and taxes, just as the payment of the police or of the officials of the borough councils. Furniture, books, machinery, prayer-books, crucifixes, images, light, heat are all paid from the rates. Some of those books our money provides charge free churchmen with being 'schismatics,' 'heretics,' and the teachers are trained to represent to the children of free churchmen that the churches of their fathers are not 'churches of Christ at all'; and that their existence is opposed to the teaching of the Scripture and to the good of the country. The Positivist, Mr. Frederic Harrison, says no more than the literal truth when he asserts that: 'No honest mind can refuse to see that the main object, and certainly the sole result, of these acts was to enable Catholics and Anglicans to triumph over Non-conformists.'"

To Dr. Clifford the path of duty appears clear and plain. "We must offer a patient and invincible antagonism to these statutes," he says; "we can do no other. We seek the total separation of churches, as churches, and clerics, as clerics, from all state education, elementary, secondary, and university. The functions of church and state must be kept apart, in control, in cost, and in every way. Let the churches do their own work at their own cost and as they will; and the citizens do theirs in their way and at their cost and without the interference of the churches. That is the one and only way to educational efficiency, social harmony, and national progress."

IS THERE TO BE A "JEWISH PROBLEM" IN AMERICA?

THE recently announced marriage engagement between a wealthy Christian Settlement worker in New York and a Jewish working-girl has served to accentuate what seems to be a growing hostility on the part of the Jews toward intermarriage between Jews and Christians. The Orthodox Chief Rabbi of New York has felt called upon to denounce the union, and Dr. Silverman, of the Fifth Avenue Temple Emanu-El, who is classed among the liberals, has gone somewhat out of his way to discountenance "the intermarriage of races." Even more marked is the editorial utterance of *The Hebrew Standard* (New York):

"We do not believe in intermarriage, and Jewish young men and women should be warned against matrimonial alliances with those outside the faith. This is not written either in a spirit of religious prejudice or narrow-mindedness. We recognize that not only are there very many bad Jews, but that there are thousands of good Christians who have made the world better by living in it, *but the Jew must remain a Jew.*

"As a rule, intermarriages between Jews and Christians have turned out unhappily. Here and there are solitary examples whose wedded lives are so beautiful as to excite envy; the exception, however, proves the rule. In almost every instance the Jewish man and woman have become lost to Judaism and the children educated as Christians. This, of course, does not refer to those who have remained Jews and have persuaded the other party to embrace our faith. Our Jewish sages have always protested against proselytism, as they place proselytes in the same category as 'lepers.' Jews were not created as a nation for the purpose of assimilating with other people. The Jewish race was to be preserved separate and distinct, and only *when the Jew was a Jew in the real sense of the word* was he in a position to fulfil the divine behest: 'Be Thou a Blessing.'"

The New York *Sun* thinks that "pride in their distinction as a race" is stronger among the Jews than ever before, adding: "Only Southern resentment of any suggestion of a possible intermixture of white and negro blood by intermarriage is to be compared with it in intensity." The same paper comments further:

"Superficially, at least, the Jewish race, as a race, seems therefore to be drawing apart from the other races more decidedly than in the past, and at the same time the others seem less disposed to

intermixture with it, tho on both sides the merely religious separation has come to count for comparatively little, and association with Jews in trade, finance, and the professions is intimate.

"Is it possible that in the assimilation of white races which is going on in this country the Jews alone are to be omitted? The color distinction must always segregate the negroes, but can the Jews, with their close business association with the other races, be kept apart permanently or even long? Do not the loud Jewish protests against the proposed intermarriage under discussion suggest that, strong as the Jewish solidarity now seems to be, there is among the utterers of them a perception of the fact that the sharp race distinction they would preserve is in danger of obliteration?"

"We ought to have no 'Jewish problem' in this country. It is inconsistent with the principles of our social and political organization."

SOME FURTHER REFLECTIONS ON MR. ROCKEFELLER'S GIFT.

THE current discussion of John D. Rockefeller's donation of \$100,000 to the American Board of Foreign Missions (see THE LITERARY DIGEST, April 1, 8, and 15) continues with unabated vigor. Journals both secular and religious are taking a lively interest in the issues involved; pastors throughout the country have made the incident the subject of sermons and discourses; and the committee of protesting clergymen have issued a statement inviting all who sympathize with their attitude to enrol their names with a view to future action.

If it has done nothing else, remarks the *Chicago Advance* (Congregationalist), the episode has shown how groundless is the reiterated charge that "the power of the pulpit is failing." More potent than all the attacks hitherto made through the secular press has been the protest of a little group of New England clergymen. It is a real "sign of the times," declares *The Northwestern Christian Advocate* (Chicago, Methodist Episcopal), betokening our entry upon "a period of intense discussion of social and industrial problems." The same paper continues:

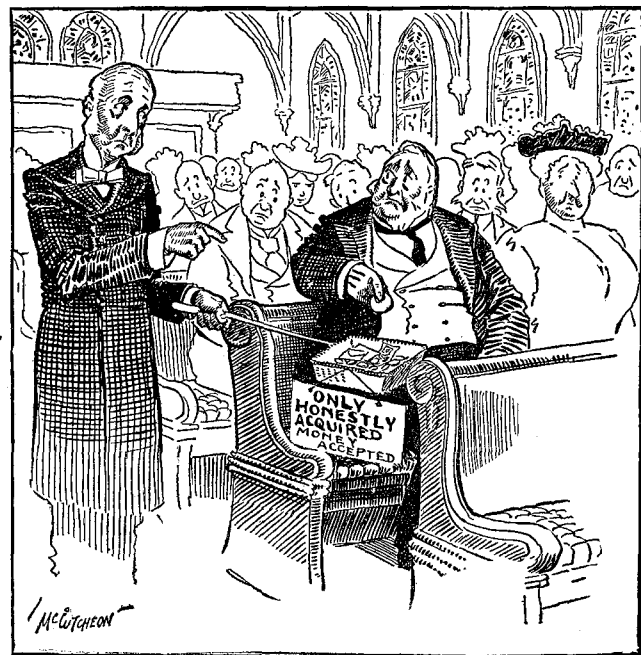
"It behooves all public teachers, especially ministers, educators, and editors, to study these problems thoroughly and intelligently, and to express opinions upon them dispassionately and judicially, and direct the discussion as far as is in their power in a lofty spirit. Most of the men connected with large combinations have made their wealth by the natural growth of their business due to conditions of great material prosperity, which they did not create nor could they control. They are fortunate beneficiaries as others are the unfortunate victims of these conditions, and are not to be classed with some who have taken advantage of the same conditions and have enriched themselves by unrighteous methods. These conditions have created new problems. They are among the most important problems the world has ever been called upon to solve. They are religious as well as social and industrial problems, and can be solved rightly only in the spirit of the teachings of Jesus Christ."

Commenting in similar vein, *The Homiletic Review* (New York, May) points out that "the question raised with regard to Mr. Rockefeller's gift involves necessarily the attitude the church should take toward our whole economic and financial system." It says:

"The line of division between those who support the protest and those who support the American Board's decision seems to run between those who are radically in favor of what is called the 'social message' of the church and those who hold more closely to the traditional view of the church's message as one preeminently and primarily to the individual. Whatever view one may hold as to this larger question—perhaps the largest question with which the church has to deal to-day—it can hardly be claimed that the church as now constituted is in a position to pass any authoritative judgment upon, let us say, the subject of railroad rebates (the one specific charge against Mr. Rockefeller mentioned in connection with this protest), or the protective tariff, or municipal ownership of public utilities. If the church, as constituted, can give no authoritative judgment on such questions, still less can a

church board, constituted for specific duties definitely determined in its charter, be expected to pronounce conclusions on such subjects. Whether or not the church should be reconstituted for the purpose of applying religious and ethical principles to economic and industrial institutions is 'another story.' But, at least, let us refuse to criticize a missionary board for not feeling called upon to decide offhand questions that belong to the church as a whole, if they belong to it at all."

The New York *Outlook* makes the same point. "We object to the position of the protestants," it says, "because it converts, or tends to convert, every board of trustees into more than a judicial tribunal and directs them to pass judgment, not merely on isolated acts, which is all any earthly tribunal ever attempts to do, but on the totality of the individual's character—a judgment which no man is competent to pass upon any of his fellow men." It should be stated in this connection that the protesting ministers have addressed a communication to the American Board in which they argue that "no judicial tribunal is required," and that "public belief and impression, formed on extensive evidence through a long series of years, furnish sufficient basis for action." Their plea



WOULDN'T IT BE EMBARRASSING TO SOME OF OUR PROMINENT CITIZENS?

"Wait a Minute! How Did You Make that Dollar?"

—McCutcheon in the *Chicago Tribune*.

provokes a direct rejoinder from the Boston *Congregationalist*, which takes the ground that, on the contrary, "the need is imperative, if our Congregational principles are to be preserved, of a competent and judicial tribunal to pass on this matter before the policy thus far adhered to may be reversed." It goes on to say:

"We are not yet prepared to affirm that such a tribunal is within the capacity of either protestants or supporters. It involves greater difficulties the more thoughtfully it is considered. Shareholders and promoters of great trusts who are officers in our churches need to have some clearly stated principle which will justify their condemning the great captains of industry and the revenues of others while they are themselves allowed to remain uncondemned. It will require a delicate balance to establish a distinction guiding the same trustees in receiving money for Christian colleges in America and spurning gifts from the same donors for colleges in India and Ceylon. Such action by our denomination will in a sense set the pace for other bodies—at least, will pass judgment on them. The Baptist Mission Board has just accepted from Mr. Rockefeller gifts of twice the amount which he has given to our Board. Are we prepared to declare that denomination unworthy of our fellowship? If Mr. Rockefeller's money is returned because he is unworthy, will not the acceptance of a man's gift be a credential of good character?"

"Before we decide on a plan of campaign for the Congregational

churches of America we do need a judicial tribunal to decide what order and method will best exemplify the noblest Christian ethics."

A London correspondent of the New York *Tribune* makes this comment:

"So much has been written about tainted money in connection with the offer of \$100,000 by John D. Rockefeller to the American Board of Foreign Missions that it may be almost superfluous to recall to mind the fact that an enormous number of churches, as well as religious and philanthropic institutions in Europe, owe their origin, their endowment and their maintenance to money that can not be described otherwise than as not merely tainted, but actually of evil origin. Thus, the great public gambling establishment at Monte Carlo contributes each year the sum of \$80,000 toward the payment of the salary of the Bishop of Monaco and toward the stipends of the Chapter of the Cathedral, which latter was entirely rebuilt and endowed by the Casino Company; that is to say, by the proprietors of the most celebrated gambling establishment in the world, with their earnings from the tables.

"In nearly all the Continental countries of Europe, state, provincial, and municipal lotteries with money prizes are run for the benefit of the various public charitable institutions, while in France the Government, with the object of putting an end to the robbery of the public by dishonest bookmakers and poolroom owners, has taken charge of all the betting on races,—runs, in fact, a huge state book-making establishment, the profits of which are entirely turned over to the various philanthropic institutions maintained by the state.

"The whole of Europe, from one end to the other, the Continent as well as the United Kingdom, is dotted with churches, hospitals, and charitable institutions which have been erected and endowed with money wrongfully obtained by the pious or impious founder and benefactor. I think it was Mark Twain who described this form of munificence and liberality as insurance against fire—that is to say, against the fire of hereafter. But no matter what the origin of the money, whether it be obtained by pandering to the worst passions of the human race, such as gambling, by usury or from sources even still more tainted, it is accepted abroad and devoted to the purposes to which it has been assigned without anybody dreaming of demanding that it should be returned to the donor on account of the evil nature of its origin."

A CONSERVATIVE VIEW OF THE NEW THEOLOGICAL METHOD.

THE so-called "historico-religious" method of Biblical interpretation, which seeks to explain Christianity by treating it simply as a historical phenomenon and relating it to outside factors and forces, furnishes the dominant note in the theological criticism of present-day Germany. It has won favor among a host of radical scholars, but is distrusted by conservatives on account of the extreme conclusions to which it has led. Prof. Paul Feine, of the University of Vienna, who belongs in the latter camp, has endeavored to stem the present tendency by writing a book on "The Contrast Between the Religion of Christ and the Apostles, and the History of Religion." He says in substance:

The latest attempt of theological science to interpret Christianity is based on the history of religions. It is the outgrowth of new and surprising knowledge which has come to us as the result of researches made in the history of the Orient and in the study of religion. We had hitherto known that Hellenic elements found their way into Christianity. Now we have learned to look more deeply into the process of historical development through which the people of Israel passed. We know to-day that the culture, education, and politics of the nations which bordered Palestine on the south and east influenced the Israelites much more than had heretofore been supposed. We know that important parts of the religious traditions of the Jewish people, which in the Old Testament are explained in the light of a divinely revealed faith in God, are to be found in cruder form among other peoples, especially those of the Orient. In the same way we have learned that the period during which Christianity arose was one marked by the intermingling of religions, and that Judaism, like other faiths, was subjected to foreign influences.

There can be no doubt that through the new researches in the

department of comparative religion we gain a much better knowledge than we ever had before of the conditions under which Christianity made its appearance and succeeded in winning the Old World. This victory would not have been gained by the new faith unless it had been built on broad lines and had touched at many points the religions of that day. Notwithstanding this, the victorious development of Christianity in the ancient world is, above all, to be attributed to its possession of what the other religions lacked. Its strength lay in its unique elements, and its course can be understood only by studying its specific qualities.

At the time that Christianity became a historical religion a certain unity of religious feeling bound together Græco-Roman civilization, and also that of Western Asia, including Palestine. Thus the way had been prepared for the rapid spread of the Christian religion. But Christianity could not develop out of any other religion than that of the Old Testament. The decisive reason for this must be sought in the revelation of God to the Old Testament prophets, which has no analogy or parallel in the history of mankind. Jesus based his proclamations on this divine revelation, and brought it to full development. His appearance as a historical personage revealed to mankind the nature of God and the redemptive ways by which God proposed to save humanity. Jesus claimed to be the one man among men who stood in an undisturbed relationship toward God, and could effect a communion between God and men. The Kingdom of God, which he proclaimed, and of which he declared himself the King, is the condition in which all hostile powers are overthrown and the will of God alone prevails. This Kingdom came with Jesus and is present in his person. His career on earth marked a struggle against the powers unfriendly to God and the beginning of the activity of God's power. But the supremacy of God could only be consummated, according to the knowledge of Jesus himself, through his voluntary submission unto death, whereby all hindrances were to be removed and he was to be exalted to heavenly power.

This is the Christianity of Christ, and, at the same time, the firm foundation of the Christianity of the apostles. The heart of the doctrine of the entire apostolic church was the teaching that through Christ, who has been elevated to the throne of power, believers enter into new life, which raises them above their former sinful condition and above the life of this world. Heavenly powers have taken possession of them and assure them that they are the children of God and that they belong to a heavenly world.

Modern religious science is wrong when it abandons the unique experiences of Christianity as the starting-point of its researches, and fails clearly to distinguish between the real teachings of Christianity and the parallels from ethnic creeds. If we proceed from the historical Christ and the experiences peculiar to Christianity we can unhesitatingly acknowledge the relationship of Christianity to other creeds, and in an unprejudiced way can continue researches in the history of religions. But all these researches can not affect the one great and certain fact that men enter into communion with God only in so far as the life and work of Jesus Christ became a reality to them.—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

THE Salvation Army recently celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of its activity in America with a four day congress in New York.

"DR. FELIX ADLER, of New York is always active," says *The Liberal Review* (Chicago). "He has built up in that great metropolis a rationalist center of activities, and his grip upon New York is becoming surer every year. The Ethical Society, founded by Professor Adler, holds its Sunday meetings at Carnegie Music Hall, but it will soon move into its own handsome buildings on Sixty-fourth Street near Central Park. Nearly a million dollars have already been invested in its school buildings, now completed."

IN Lady Burne-Jones's recently published "Memorials" of her husband there are a number of references to the artist's religious development. As a schoolboy he was deeply interested in theology, and he went up to Oxford with the definite intention of taking orders. He abandoned this purpose, but, in giving himself to art, entered upon his work in the spirit of a religious devotee. In his later life his indignation boiled over when he heard some one say that Christ would have been a more effectual teacher if he had been more cultivated. "As I live," he cried, "these were his very words. And I wanted to smash him with the coal-scuttle and wipe my boots on his face. And in a figure of speech I did, and for days I railed at education and pined for the company of cabmen." On another occasion he wrote, "I never doubt for a moment the real presence of God; I should never debate about it any more than I should about beauty and the things I most love." Speaking of his mother's death in a letter, he says: "As time goes on, I think of it more and more. If ever I see her, why, she will be a young thing, as young as Margaret. But we won't say 'if'—when I see her. Let us die in the faith."

FOREIGN COMMENT.

ROZHDESTVENSKY AND THE BENEVOLENCE OF FRENCH NEUTRALITY.

JAPAN'S leading newspapers have been unduly alarmed for some little time past if the movements of Admiral Rozhdestvensky's ships do not entail a neutrality crisis of a far more delicate kind than the war has yet produced. The fact that Tokyo organs should be commenting upon the topic at all is evidence, thinks the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, that the Japanese Government is so thoroughly exercised that it has relaxed the press censorship as a means of impressing "too benevolent" neutrals. In any event, the outspoken fashion in which the *Jiji Shimpō*, the *Asahi Shimbun*, the *Kokumin*, and the *Nichi Nichi* have been recently reminding France of her obligations as a neutral contrasts markedly with the reserve of the Tokyo dailies in the immediate past. Their utterances, as transmitted by cable and as set forth in those issues which have reached the United States, are amplifications of the complaints of Baron Suyematsu, the Japanese statesman, who asserts in the *Indépendance Belge* (Brussels):

"While Japan is not unduly alarmed by the presence of the Russian squadron in Far Eastern waters, the fact remains that these ships would never have been in a position to make the voyage had it not been for the assistance rendered them by neutral powers. There has been more or less official aid to the Russian expedition against Japan. Then, too, the Baltic fleet could never have proceeded very far without supplies of English coal with which the fleet has been provided in very great quantities.

"The nation with which we are now at war is the beneficiary of very material aid. According to international law, any person engaged in contraband operations assumes a serious risk. But the elaborate scale upon which violations of neutrality are being carried on forces Japan into action to protect herself from the effects of them."

Remarks of this kind, followed by utterances of a similar tenor by Viscount Hayashi, Japan's diplomatic representative in London, elicit sympathetic comment from the *London Standard* and *Times*. The duties incumbent upon neutrals in the Far East have been stated very lengthily in London papers, and the following from the *London Spectator* is but one among a variety of similar editorial declarations repeated in one form and another almost since the beginning of the war:

"The meaning of neutrality is well agreed upon. A neutral state is the friend of both parties, and owes toward them the ordinary duties of friendship. But such duties are governed by the further principle that no act of friendship shall be done to one side which shall in substance work out as an act of hostility to the other. If a belligerent land force seeks the shelter of neutral territory, as General Clinchant's army did in Switzerland in 1871, then it must be received and protected; but it must not be allowed to use the shelter as a base from which, rested and refreshed, it may attack the other belligerent. When it seeks asylum it goes *ipso facto* out of action. The same principle holds in naval warfare, tho modified by the peculiar rules of maritime hospitality. A belligerent vessel driven into a neutral port can stay for twenty-four hours, whatever her condition. After that she is put to her election. If she dares not go out because of the enemy's proximity, then she must suffer herself to be dismantled, and her crew

'interned' for the remainder of the war. She must either go out and fight or be put out of action. If, however, she is badly damaged, she has a right to stay for such time as is reasonably necessary for repairs, and to demand sufficient coal and supplies to enable her to reach her own country. But these repairs and supplies must only be such as will allow her to move, not such as will make her again a fighting unit. For a neutral Power to put her in a position to undertake fresh offensive operations would be to assist directly one of the belligerents at the expense of the other."

But the Paris *Temps*, officially inspired, has been pointing out of late that France does not construe neutrality in a British sense. France, it declares, has never fixed a limit for the stay of belligerents in her ports. It adds that Rozhdestvensky's ships might legally prolong their stay in Indo-China's ports beyond the time limit set down by British organs. This view is carried, for argument's sake, to its logical conclusion in the editorial columns of the *Kobe Herald*, a British daily published in Japan, from which we quote:

"There appears to be nothing to prevent a war-ship making her sojourn in neutral waters just as long as she chooses, providing the neutral Power does not object. If this must be accepted as a correct statement of the existing law, it seems to make possible an almost intolerable state of affairs. Apparently a belligerent ship can practically use a neutral port as a sort of naval base, repairing thither when convenient and sailing forth when she thinks proper to resume active operations. Nor is this all, for by thus employing a neutral port she is to some extent better off than she would be in one of her

own bases, since she is free from the risk of capture. To us, as laymen, it seems almost incredible that such a procedure can really be legitimate, especially when we consider the far more stringent treatment which is accorded to belligerent land forces. In the case of the latter, once they enter neutral territory they are forbidden from taking any further part against the enemy. We do not, of course, suggest that entrance into a neutral port should necessarily entail similar consequences upon belligerent vessels, but it seems unreasonable and inconsistent that the latter should enjoy almost unlimited facilities for making use of neutral waters in the pursuance of their plan of campaign."—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*



"HE WHO GOES A BORROWING GOES A SORROWING."

How France treated her ally in the good old days.

And how she treats that ally now that war loans are wanted.

—Jugend (Munich).

THE FEAR THAT JAPAN MAY BECOME TOO POWERFUL.

SHOULD Japan's advance as a great Power be maintained at its present rate for another ten years, declared Herr von Carban, an authority on the Far East, in an address recently delivered in Berlin at a meeting of the German Asiatic Society, Germany will be face to face with a peremptory demand from Tokyo that she surrender her territorial acquisitions in China. The statement has attracted some attention in the press of Berlin, and it seems to harmonize with many prophetic utterances in the press of London. The idea of war between Germany and Japan, in the event of a final triumph of Tokyo over St. Petersburg, has been broached in the *London Times*, *Spectator*, and *News*. They all agree that official Germany is haunted by the fear of Japan's growing power. But the truth, according to the *Hamburger Nachrichten* and the *Berlin Kreuz Zeitung*, is that Great Britain is the power which most fears the growing strength of Japan. Great Britain, to summarize a recent editorial in the Hamburg daily,



COUNT LAMSDORFF,
The Czar's Minister of Foreign Affairs.

wishes the war to continue just long enough to weaken Russia, but not long enough to strengthen Japan's hold on the Asiatic mainland. The immediate present is the time for peace, viewed from a British standpoint. Hence, all "inspired" English organs are urging peace upon Russia. Without going into this aspect of the matter, the Leipsic *Grenzboten*, in harmony always with "Jingo" German sentiment and supposed to have some affiliation with an official group in Berlin, calls attention to the growing power of Japan. It may be necessary, it fears, for Germany, the United States, and Great Britain to halt the pre-

tensions of Japan. The island empire, it points out, too, is well placed for defying the world. To quote:

"Japan holds the great trump card of being concentrated in the Far East. She has no distant possessions that she will be called upon to defend. From Singapore to Bering Strait there is no Power that could really get at Japan, apart from the fleets of Great Britain and the United States. No other Power is concentrated there, and certainly no Power whatever has a land army with which it could undertake to come to conclusions on the Asiatic mainland, except Japan. At this moment it is the Japanese, drilled in German fashion, that the Chinese have to fear in Shanghai, in Peking, in Nanking, and in Canton. Indeed, whereas the Russians could exert pressure effectively only in Peking—Mongolia, East Turkestan, and Kuldscha do not affect this point—the Japanese are in a position to land anywhere on the Chinese coast or by means of gunboats to penetrate far into the interior along the Yangtsekiang.

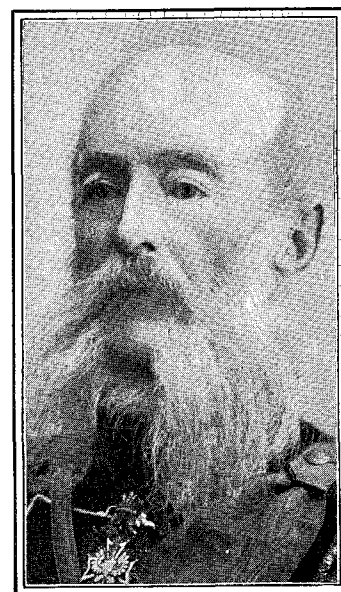
"To what extent Japan can be held in check has now become a serious problem, to say nothing of the lengths to which Japan herself will be lured. Just now she is, of course, playing the part of China's friend, for that was the part upon which she based her appearance on the scene against Russia. Russia was to evacuate Manchuria, and as she did not voluntarily do this, Japan undertook to compel her. After her triumph she can certainly take Korea under her protection. She can likewise make Port Arthur and the neighboring ports her own in any fashion she pleases. But Manchuria proper she can not well retain. She must give it back to China, exclusive, perhaps, of the northern portion of the province which, in certain contingencies, might remain in the hands of Russia—as a sort of plaster for the wound which Japan was constrained to inflict upon her good friend and neighbor. As soon as Russia is rendered harmless, Japan's only interest is to retain her as a good and peaceful neighbor, just as Bismarck spared Austria after the War of 1866 when his object had been gained. China would in that case be making the sacrifice, but China, in any event, had given Manchuria up for lost. China is defenseless, and probably will in many matters be compelled to meet Japanese wishes. To gain economic advantages at the expense of other Powers was Russia's main thought. We shall find the same consideration dominating the Japanese. Her policy will very soon take a course hostile to the interests of Europeans and Americans in China."

Ideas of this kind have long been exploited in the columns of the Paris *Figaro*, altho from different points of view. The French daily expresses a special concern for the safety of French Indo-China. If the conclusion of the war finds Japan "too powerful," we are told, there will soon be an end of the colonial empire of the Third Republic in the Far East. A view not quite so alarmist but in general harmony with that of the *Figaro* finds frequent expression in the Paris *Temps*, and in all anti-Japanese European organs

the belief is expressed that the United States will yet join Europe in exerting pressure upon Japan as a means of saving the Philippines. But from a purely friendly point of view, the London *Statist*, organ of the great financial interests of the British capital, tries to show that Japan after the war need not be a source of dread to the world, powerful as she may become. We read:

"The war between China and Japan made clear to the English-speaking peoples that a new great Power had arisen in the Far East. This was proved very clearly, so far at least as our own country is concerned, by our giving up consular jurisdiction in Japan and by our conclusion of a treaty of alliance with that Empire. On the Continent, on the other hand, Japan's claim to be treated as a great and civilized Power was laughed to scorn, as was shown by Germany and France joining with Russia to deprive the island empire of the fruits of its victory. Now, however, it is impossible for the most skeptical to refuse to recognize that we are face to face with a world Power which is destined to exercise great influence, not only in the East, but also in the West—that, in fact, the ascendancy of Europe is at an end now that there are two non-European great Powers. It is never to be forgotten that a great war is the supreme test of national efficiency. Not only does it bring to the touchstone the courage, discipline, and endurance of the army and navy, the intelligence and skill of the officers, and the leadership of the generals and admirals; it also tries severely the public spirit, determination, and self-sacrifice of the civil population; and, lastly, it puts to the proof the foresight and statesmanship of the nation's public men, their power to foresee all contingencies, and their capacity to make full preparation for them. Nay, more, it tests the nation's economic efficiency, for a great war can not be brought to a successful conclusion unless the nation is able to bring to bear upon the enemy adequate naval and military forces and to supply them with everything they require. That Japan in single combat with one of the greatest military Powers of the world, the Power which hitherto has been supposed to possess numerically the largest army, has borne the test well nobody can deny. Therefore, we seem warranted in assuming that the progress of Japan in the early future will be very rapid—at least as rapid as that of Germany during the past generation. It is hardly necessary to remind our readers how great the progress of Japan has been during the past half-century. Not only has she passed from the condition of a medieval feudatory state to that of a highly civilized modern empire, but also she has developed a commercial capacity which has surprised all observers. Her population is growing very quickly. She is colonizing Hokkaido on the north. Formosa, which alone of all her conquests from China was left to her by Russia, France, and Germany, she has reconciled to her rule. Now she has obtained a protectorate over Korea, and doubtless she will retain Manchuria at the close of the war. To hand it over to China, which is unable to defend it, would be folly. Possibly she may promise to return it to China when China is capable of successfully defending it. But in the mean time, if she is to keep out Russia, she must herself undertake its defense. With Korea and Manchuria added to her possessions she will be immensely strengthened. She will have a great field for her surplus population, and doubtless she will extend her own military system both to Korea and to Manchuria.

"Russia will have speedily to make peace, or the remnant of the Manchurian army will be captured or dispersed, and Vladivostok and Saghalien probably will be taken. After a while the Russian authorities will be compelled to recognize the inutility of protracting hostilities. For a long time after that it will be incumbent on

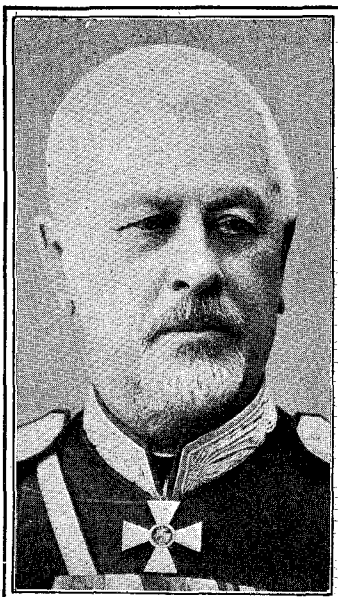


GENERAL DANILOFF,
About to assume an important command in Manchuria.



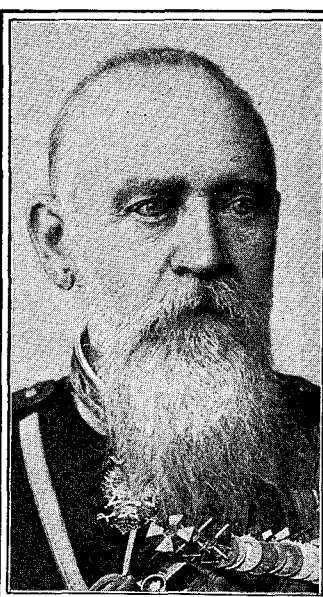
GENERAL KOMAROFF,

Supreme military councilor of Russia.



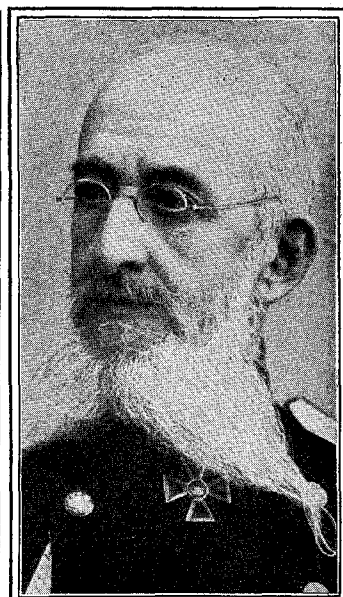
GENERAL ROOP,

A member of the supreme military council.



GENERAL TCHERTKOFF,

Commander of the troops at Warsaw,



GENERAL DOKHTUROFF,

Russia's field-councilor of war.

SOME OF THE CZAR'S COMMANDERS.

Japan to prepare for another struggle; for never hitherto has Russia permanently submitted to terms imposed upon her after a serious defeat. . . . It would appear that German traders in the Far East are looking forward to a war between Germany and Japan. These traders, of course, do not guide the policy of Germany. But the very fact that they are stirring up a feeling in Germany adverse to Japan will be carefully noted by the Japanese authorities, and we may be sure, therefore, that they will prepare against an attack from Germany as well as against one from Russia."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

HOW GERMANY WOULD WAGE WAR AGAINST THE UNITED STATES.

GERMANY is the only great Power "able to tackle" the United States "single-handed," according to a member of the great German general staff in Berlin, who explains in *The National Review* (London) how his country might wage war against this republic. "Political friction" between his country and our own, he says, "has not been lacking," and hence "we have to ask ourselves what force we can possibly bring to bear in order

to meet the attacks of the United States against our interests and to impose our will." The German fleet, we are assured, "will probably be able to defeat the naval forces of the United States," the outlook for the latter being represented as gloomy. To quote:

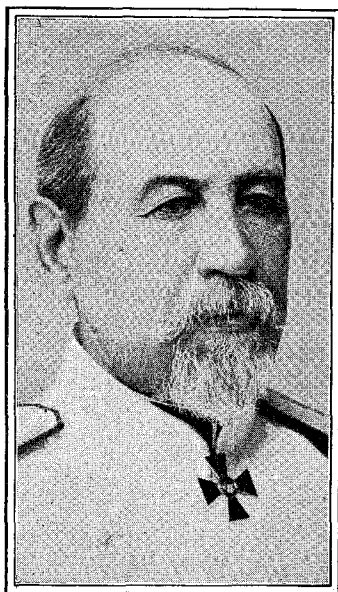
"The possibility must be taken into account that the fleet of the United States will at first not venture into battle, but that it will withdraw into fortified harbors, in order to wait for a favorable opportunity of achieving minor successes. Therefore it is clear that naval action alone will not be decisive against the United States, but that combined action of navy and army will be required. Consid-

ering the great extent of the United States, the conquest of the country by an army of invasion is not possible. But there is every reason to believe that victorious enterprises on the Atlantic coast, and the conquest of the most important arteries through which imports and exports pass, will create such an unbearable state of affairs in the whole country that the Government will readily offer acceptable conditions in order to obtain peace.

"If Germany begins preparing a fleet of transports and troops for landing purposes at the moment when the battle fleet steams out of our harbors, we may conclude that operations on American soil can begin after about four weeks, and it can not be doubted that the United States will not be able to oppose to us within that time an army equivalent to our own."

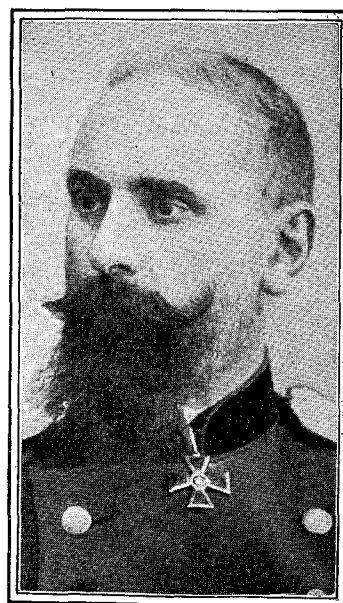
The United States army and the militia of the several States would count for little in the struggle, we are likewise informed by this member of the German general staff. "Only about 20,000 men of the regular army are ready for war." "The militia is not efficient." Its weapons are inferior and "its training is worse than its armament," while "the rapidity of the invasion will considerably facilitate victory against the United States owing to the absence of methodical preparation for mobilization, owing to the inexperience of the personnel and owing to the weakness of the regular army." Further:

"In order to occupy permanently a considerable part of the United States and to protect our lines of operation so as to enable us to fight successfully against all forces which that country, in the course of time, can oppose to us, considerable forces would be required. Such an operation would be greatly hampered by the fact that it would require a second passage of the transport fleet in order to ship the necessary troops that long distance. However, it seems questionable whether it would be advantageous to occupy a great stretch of country for a considerable time. The Americans will



GENERAL MASLOFF.

He has joined the Russian forces in Manchuria.



GENERAL SOUBOVITCH.

He is said to have charge of the new levies for Linevitch.

not feel inclined to conclude peace because one or two provinces are occupied by an army of invasion, but because of the enormous material losses which the whole country will suffer if the Atlantic harbor towns, in which the threads of the whole prosperity of the United States are concentrated, are torn away from them one after the other.

"Therefore the task of the fleet would be to undertake a series of large landing operations, through which we are able to take several of these important and wealthy towns within a brief space of time. By interrupting their communications, by destroying all buildings serving the State, commerce, and the defense, by taking away all material for war and transport, and, lastly, by levying heavy contributions, we should be able to inflict damage on the United States.

"For such enterprises a smaller military force will suffice. Nevertheless, the American defense will find it difficult to undertake a successful enterprise against that kind of warfare."

CAN THE UNITED STATES SAVE SOUTH AMERICA FROM EUROPE?

BEHIND what that organ of British "imperialism," the London *Outlook*, describes as "President Castro's antics," behind what it is further pleased to call "the abortive receivership" of Santo Domingo, is a question which the English weekly puts thus: "Can the United States hold South America?" Its answer to its own question is less definite than that of the Leipzig *Grenzboten*, which is as much the organ of German "imperialism" as *The Outlook* is of British "imperialism." The United States can not hold South America from the expanding colonial energies of Europe, according to the German periodical. It hints that the Monroe Doctrine as interpreted by President Roosevelt must ultimately prove untenable. *The Outlook* puts the matter less peremptorily in the following words:

"The broadest definition of the Monroe Doctrine is that no European Power shall be permitted to colonize North or South America, that the present foreign holdings on and around the continent shall neither be increased nor transferred, and that any punishment inflicted upon a South American republic must be such as the United States approves, and must never take the form of permanent seizure of the offending State's territory. There are two points connected with all this that Americans have yet to decide. First of all, are they prepared to maintain order and 'decency' throughout the regions from which they exclude Europe? Hitherto they have admitted no liability whatever for the outrages, disorders, and financial crookedness of the half-caste republics under their patronage. Mr. Roosevelt is aware that if any European Power were to claim a similar irresponsible suzerainty over even the most worthless portion of Africa, it would be instantaneously challenged, and it offends his sense of dignity and justice that the United States should be playing in South America the part of the dog in the manger. But he has not so far succeeded in winning over the Senate to his way of thinking, and the immensely vital question of whether the Monroe Doctrine implies duties as well as confers privileges has still to be answered. And even when this is disposed of, there will remain unsolved a yet graver problem. How far does the Monroe Doctrine extend? Do the Americans intend it to be operative from the Rio Grande to Cape Horn? Would a European settlement of Patagonia be considered by them just as much a cause for war as a European settlement of Mexico? Has the Monroe Doctrine, in short, any limitations or does it apply indiscriminately to the whole of that vast continent of which the Americans occupy but a fraction?"

"If the Americans answer, as we suspect they will, that the Monroe Doctrine includes the whole of both the Americas and their adjacent islands, and that if they deny that it carries with it any responsibilities, we can only hope, by way of reply, that they understand what they are about. For what is South America? It is something more than 'a land of revolutions.' It is almost the only part of the world's surface that has escaped the modern rage for colonization. It is the last and most tempting field for the reception of overcrowded Europe—colossal, sparsely populated, much of it almost unexplored, inhabitable by Caucasians, its interior easily accessible by water, its soil of seemingly exhaustless

fertility, its mineral wealth barely tapped. Such is the prize that is dangled before a world whose ceaseless endeavor it is to lower the social pressure by emigration and secure for her traders easy access to fresh and, above all, exclusive markets. To us it seems part of the inevitable evolution of things that a congested Europe should one day fling itself upon South America as it already has upon Africa and China. On the one side put the implacable loyalty of Americans to their famous policy, and on the other put the ever-growing necessity for European expansion, the military spirit of the continent, the extraordinary inducements offered by South America, and the unrest that broods over the country from Patagonia to Panama—and you have a situation which it will take a miracle to preserve intact for another twenty years."

THE REAL MEANING OF THE GERMAN EMPEROR'S ACTION IN MOROCCO.

WILLIAM II. is resolved "now, as always," to "assert himself," "to let the world clearly understand that no important move can take place in the field of international politics without his consent or acquiescence," says the London *Spectator*, and in this circumstance it finds much to account for the recent action of his Majesty in Morocco. That action still seems to the French dailies, especially the Paris *Figaro*, an attempt to discredit France in the eyes of the Moroccan Sultan and to make more difficult the "peaceful penetration" of the land by the agents of the Third Republic. The London *Times* supplies the information that William II. tried to associate President Roosevelt with himself in this undertaking. His Majesty addressed a note to the President on the subject. "The note is almost personal," we read. "Parts of it are extremely personal. The German Emperor addressed the President as if the President's authority were, like his own, autocratic." Conclusive information on this subject is not forthcoming, however, for the London *Times* understands that the note will not be published. The same authority discerns in this note something resembling a threat to the United States. "Germany is understood to mean that unless she has American support in Morocco she will oppose the open door in Kiaochau and the vast Hinterland, where her influence is great, and will hinder as best she can the development of American trade." Yet, to revert to *The Spectator*, we find it saying that "the German Emperor has himself no definite policy in regard to Morocco," while to the *Indépendance Belge* (Brussels) it seems as if "this manifestation is directed against France" for the purpose of "paralyzing the action" of the republic in world politics. In that event the German Emperor is warned that he incurs grave risks:

"If the absolutely peaceful intentions attributed to William II. permit manifestations that may be interpreted as attacks upon the dignity and the interests of France, Berlin would be perpetrating the grossest of blunders in assuming that the Government of Paris carries its eagerness for the preservation of peace to the length of accepting a solution (of the Moroccan question) that could be viewed in the light of a humiliation. It must not be forgotten that France has wonderfully improved her position in recent years, and that her situation in Europe, strengthened by the precious friendships that are so well known, makes her complete mistress of her actions and permits her to scorn the tactics to which she was obliged to resort in the time of Bismarck when the Triple Alliance was in the plenitude of its glory and power. France wishes to live in peace with all nations. She does not impede the political action of any country, but simply because she respects the rights of others she can not tolerate any systematic disregard of her own rights or permit herself to be halted in a path upon which she has entered in perfect confidence. If the Government of Berlin is inspired by the same peaceful intentions as is that of France, the peace of the world is in no danger of being disturbed over Morocco."—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

THE WAR A BLESSING.—"It is error to assert that war is an unmixed evil," thinks the Tokyo *Kokumin*, "and money spent on it an absolute waste. It is owing to the Russo-Japanese War that so many of our factories are kept busy beyond precedent and that our industries are expanding in the healthiest manner."

NOTABLE BOOKS OF THE DAY.

A SUBTLE STUDY OF WOMANHOOD.

GENEVRA. By Charles Marriott. Cloth, 313 pp. Price, \$1.50. D. Appleton & Co.

A SURPLUS of leisurely description mars somewhat the opening pages of this story. The heroine's looks, moods, and character, and her relationship to environment are dwelt upon in a repetitious way that becomes at times wearisome; but the heroine herself, when she is allowed to let her nature unfold and reveal itself, gains upon the reader and becomes a fascinating problem. A Cumberland girl, of old, decayed family, pulsating with a strong inward life for which there is no visible active outlet,



CHARLES MARRIOTT.

and emotionally endowed with the gift of poetic utterance, Geneva de Joslin is a human product whose roots are embedded deeply in native soil. Her interest becomes the greater in that she is not introduced as a young girl, but as a slowly matured woman of twenty-nine, just growing into a realization of her first passion—a passion supreme, volcanic, and primitively honest in expression.

In depicting the love of this big-natured, richly endowed creature, the author displays unusual insight into woman nature in general. It is not given to every male author to differentiate as he does the merely amorous and the purely passionate love, whose native force justifies and glorifies it even when wrongly placed, and whose

very intensity keeps its possessor true and pure. Geneva is not a modern product; she is rather a Shakespearian woman. The power she unconsciously exhales makes the everyday novel heroine appear as "moonlight unto sunlight, or as water unto wine." The author that can create such a woman and maintain her as a power even after the miscarriage of the love that called her nature into full fruition, has looked deep into the soul of high womanhood.

The man in the case, altho he comports himself with a good deal of brute force, turns out a poor creature beside the woman; but both carry themselves with a frankness of speech and action that might have been inspired by some of the people in the pages of Thomas Hardy.

A UNIQUE CROSS-SECTION OF HISTORY.

CALIFORNIA AND ITS MISSIONS. By Bryan J. Clinch. Cloth, 2 vols., 538 pp. Price, \$5.00. Whitaker & Ray.

IT is quite the thing for parlor-car tourists to discover the California Missions with a shock of surprise take a gulp at the guide-book, get a "fill" from some local authority, and then write the last word upon the place and purpose of these structures. The details of this founding by the Spanish Franciscans during the times of the Revolutionary War; the name and station of the twenty-one missions a day's journey one from another; the beauty of them, for even to-day they present the most consonant and consistent architecture of America; the building of court and arcade, tower and dome, chapel and chamber, by the unskilled Indian neophytes, aided only by a few priests and soldiers, with timbers hewn and drawn from far forests, boulders dragged from the beds of creeks, and clay shapen from the soil and baked in the sun; the gathering-in of the Indians to hear of God, to learn the arts of civilization, to practise gentle living; the planting of valleys with vineyards and orchards; the seeding and reaping of vast harvests; the twice tenfold multiplying of flocks and herds; the noble hospitality of the waiting guest-chamber, guest-orchard, guest-horse and guest-purse—all these things have been told of the era of the brown-robed Franciscans, the era before the secularization of the Missions, which, after the secession of Mexico from Spain in 1821, resulted in turning over all the church property of California to the civil authorities.

The breaking up of the patriarchal system thus snatched from the influence of the *padres*; the retreating of the Indians to the mountains; the falling into decay of the abandoned *adobe* structures; the splendid ruins of them, each mission bearing still its old high-sounding hallowed Castilian name, each standing in ineffable dignity in its own sheltered valley, each with long low swell repeating curve and color of the circling hills about, and seeming in its perfect harmony of line and tint not as if put in its place by man, but sprung from nature itself—all these things have been written in the years since the *gringo* came, since 1821.

The study of the California Missions of most interest from a literary

point of view is that of Helen Hunt Jackson, whose sketches appeared in *The Century* some years ago. Her work is truthful and sympathetic, and illuminating and adequate as far as it goes. But her aim is to give only the picturesque present.

Bancroft, with his genius for collecting, and his organized corps of scrapers and sifters, has gathered together a vast mass of data relative to the mission movement. But as yet this is mostly unorganized and unvitalized matter.

Mr. Bryan J. Clinch, in his "California and Its Missions," is the first to give us a history of the missions undetached from its relation to general history—a history that stands in sequence to the world-movement. In two volumes he gives both the religious and the secular history of California during the period of the missions. In the first volume he incorporates the closely connected story of the peninsula of Lower California, with its chain of missions and its Jesuit "Reductions," also the development of the mission system in the rest of Spanish America during the sixteenth century, and the final expulsion of the Jesuits. Incidentally he touches upon the history of The Pious Fund, of controversial memory, the missionary colleges, the influence of French philosophy upon the established traditions of Spain; and he gives in fine temper the beginnings of the American Occupation of California as revolving about the Fremont episode. Besides using the stock Bancroft material, the quarry for every worker upon Californian themes, and the lesser work of Hittell, Tuthill and Gleason, Mr. Clinch has gone for authority to the journal of Juanipero Serra, the saintly founder of the system, and to the narrative of Paltus Palon, himself for years a worker in the missions. He has also fortified himself in an unusually careful manner by consultation of Venegas, Bustamante, and La Fuente in the Spanish, and Clavigero in the Italian. The various originals of English and American travelers of that early time who wrote monographs and narratives upon the subject, he has also absorbed. Woven in with the story of the advance and decline of the missions is the political history of Mexico and California, a history full of the feints and starts that characterize Spanish America everywhere, a history as tangled as the plot of Sidney's *Arcadia*, and of as little moment in the large sweep of time.

But the author's careful research, supplemented by his wide knowledge of causes and currents of the historic movement of the world, gives us a book learned but not ponderous, broad but not diffuse. While in no degree a classic in style the book is one that brings into get-at-able shape a unique cross-section of history, one that must always interest the student of American institutions, and hereafter be reckoned with in any study of the beginnings on the Pacific Coast.

A GOD-MADE GENTLEMAN.

WHEN LOVE IS KING. By Margaret Doyle Jackson. Cloth, 352 pp. Price, \$1.50. G. W. Dillingham Company.

A DAUGHTER of the Pit," by Margaret Doyle Jackson, was a somewhat somber novel of mining life in England which had strength and atmosphere and treated its theme with controlled force. This book is also concerned with mining in Cornwall, but the sporadic melodramatic touches of the former novel are more obtrusive in this. There is a sense of "properties" of the literary work-shop about this which is wearying. The hero is introduced as a child with the "bar sinister," and, to handicap the little beggar more, he is of a "dime-museum" brand of physical ugliness. "Todhunter Payson," the name found on a paper tied around the baby's neck by his dying mother, who was dead when the waif was discovered on Slaty Crag in Cornwall, developed into a sort of Rochester type of hero. His moral character and his disposition were, however, of an angelic quality. He was a big, strong man of most winning but somewhat saccharine character, and distances with ease a very handsome rival for Jessie Dunham's hand. The "ending" is quite the "happy" one which is the predestined fictional reward of such excellence.

"When Love is King" is a pronounced case of "handsome is that handsome does," banal in handling and irritating by its claims on the "dear reader's" sympathy. "His Tribe were God Almighty's Gentlemen," is the motto which the author inscribes upon the title-page, and the story has been written up to that tag.

The interest and sympathy of those who read is aroused in a sort of coerced way. One feels only too clearly what is aimed at, but the way in



MARGARET DOYLE JACKSON.

which the theme is handled causes dissatisfaction. It is amateurish, and the comments which are introduced to elucidate things sufficiently plain in themselves is one of its most annoying shortcomings.

THE SHIELD'S OBVERSE.

THE WHITE PERIL IN THE FAR EAST: An Interpretation of the Significance of the Russo-Japanese War. By Sidney Lewis Gulick, M.A., D.D. Cloth, 191 pp. Price, \$1.25 net. Fleming H. Revell Company.

THE first six chapters of this timely, acute, and fair-minded book answer the question, How has Japan become able, in material resources and psychically, to face and defeat a first-rate Western Power? This is answered in a luminous *résumé*, made on first-hand knowledge, of her evolution for the last fifty years. The last seven chapters study the meaning of the Russo-Japanese War and the problems of the Far East. The war's chief cause is declared to be Russian ambition for oriental empire; with Japan's good-will to Korea and to China, and her stand for honest diplomacy, as secondary causes. In a pregnant chapter on the war's meaning, the author shows not only how Japan's actual existence and China's and Korea's integrity are threatened, but how the history of Eastern Asia, probably for centuries to come, hangs on the issue. It is a question of whether "the white man's aggression in the Far East has come to an end," and whether the yellow man is "to have a fair chance to enter into the world's best life and progress," or is to be crushed and enslaved. Japan victorious would teach, lead, and lift Eastern Asia. A quarter of the earth's population is concerned. Nor is this all. The future of Russia, France, Germany, and England turns on the part they play in the Far East. Military possessions there would cause them to develop in a different way from that which they would otherwise take. The war constitutes a universal crisis; the whole world is affected!

Dr. Gulick's justification of his book's title may here be found:

"Surely the outstanding fact in the relations of the West to the East has been the peril to the yellow and brown races through the presence of the white man, whose assumption has been the theory that might makes right. . . . The presence of the white man in the Far East has been distinctly destructive of morality. . . . The Orient and especially Japan has been debauched by white men."

He thinks, however, that England's and America's attitude to Japan, by breaking the solidarity of the white man against the brown and yellow races, has destroyed for her the white peril as such, and more and more lessens any possibility of a "yellow peril" to the West led by Japan. The only yellow peril is the one that will come if the white man persists in exploiting the brown and yellow men. Then the latter will rise, destroy Western property, and drive the whites from Asia. Any invasion of Western territory by Asiatics is a groundless fear.

The author proposes this plan for securing the permanent peace of the Orient after the war's close: After defeating Russia, Japan shall demand of her the surrender of all Siberia east of Lake Baikal, and then offer this great territory for sale. England and America should buy it, administer it under joint commission as an international trust till it can govern itself, after that establishing it as an independent "buffer" state.

Having lived seventeen years in Japan, Dr. Gulick is able to look at things through Japanese eyes and to give the Japanese side. The chapter on "The Mission of Japan" is luminous and inspiring, opening up new vistas into the future of universal history. It would be difficult elsewhere to find, in the compass, so much recent and reliable light on the situation in the East, and on the world-wide significance of the Russo-Japanese War.

A SAD TEXAS LOVE-STORY.

THE GIRL OF LA GLORIA. By Clara Driscoll. Cloth, 297 pp. Price, \$1.50. George Putnam's Sons.

THERE is color and sentiment to "The Girl of La Gloria." Somehow, in the writing and in the cruelly unhappy ending, one seems to read that the author is young. But there is a breezy quality to the descriptions of Texas and ranch life, altho (and this is a fault not restricted to unseasoned writers of fiction) there is too much description, especially of scenery.

A New York firm has some claim on extensive ranch property in Southwest Texas, near the border. Rander Walton, the handsome young son of a member of the firm, is sent down there to look up the matter after the return of the first investigator, who had run up against the gun of the man in possession. Manuel Rodriguez, a Mexican, had been the original holder, but he was "removed" by a rival, and the La Gloria ranch went to his daughter. She married a worthless spendthrift named Buckley, and eventually the bulk of the property fell into the hands of the son of the man who had murdered Rodriguez. The homestead, however, was saved, and the daughter of Mrs. Buckley is "The Girl of La Gloria." Ilaria Buckley. Her father has been shot and her mother also has died. The little eight-year-old girl, growing up in those lonely distances, has

only an old Mexican woman, Paola, and a shaggy pony as companions. She is a touching figure by reason of such restricted environment. She is also a radiantly beautiful creature.

The main interest and worth of Miss Driscoll's story is in this pathetic character, and the reader, tho moved to sympathy, can not but feel that more should have been made of it. The action is rather slight and sketchy. The young man from New York and the wistful, innocent girl fall in love, and it is rather harsh in the author not to have let it all lead to a "happy ending." In a midnight ride, Ilaria tumbles into a deep gully and is killed.

As it is, "The Girl of La Gloria" is a mildly interesting love-story, when it might have been a Southwestern idyll à la Bernardin de Saint Pierre.

A HARVEST OF HELICON.

THE WORLD'S BEST POETRY. Bliss Carman, Editor-in-Chief. Half morocco, 8vo, ten vols., 500 pp. each. Illustrated. John D. Morris & Co.

[IN THE LITERARY DIGEST, November 26, 1904, this work was rather disparagingly reviewed. The publishers felt aggrieved and challenged our critic's conclusions. The importance of the work, from a literary standpoint, seems to us to justify a departure from our usual custom and the opening of our columns to a second review, which is from the pen of no less an expert than Mr. Edwin Markham.—Editor of THE LITERARY DIGEST.]

WHEN the world was smaller, there were perhaps those fortunate men who could carry in mind all the poetry of their time. But now the Muse has wider if not more prosperous harvests; and we must trust largely to gleanings by others, if we would taste from the thousand fields and fountain-places of poesy. In the ten volumes of "The World's Best Poetry" the editors have gathered far and wide from the hills and valleys of Apollo. Scarcely any well-known plowland has been neglected, scarcely any obscure field has been forgotten.

This work is marked by elaborate discussions of the nature, elements, and uses of poetry—papers prepared by accepted clients of Apollo and by noted lovers of the lyric art. Bliss Carman opens the first volume with a luminous essay on "The Purpose of Poetry." This theme is again taken up in the eighth volume by Richard Le Gallienne with his fine chapter, "What's the Use of Poetry?" And the strain is again caught by John Howard in "After All, What is Poetry?" John Vance Cheney in "The Future of Poetry" and Charles G. D. Roberts in "Nature Poetry," each finds a topic suited to his mind and treats it with charm and candor. Lyman Abbott and Washington Gladden come from the pulpit to tell of the beauty and beneficence of poetry. Charles F. Richardson, William Darnall MacClintock, Francis Hovey Stoddard, and Francis Barton Gummere, all come from the college platform to speak on some of the problems and principles of the poet's art. These various discussions make a valuable body of commentary upon many aspects of "the vision and the faculty divine."

The poems in this anthology are massed under several comprehensive heads. In the first division we have poems on Childhood, Home, and Friendship, old familiar things of fireside and dooryard and elbow-touch. Love is the burden of the second book; and here is many a tender lyric cry: "Go, Lovely Rose," "To Helen," "The Fair Inez," "Rose Almeyr," and a hundred others.

After these lyric gatherings come other volumes dealing with Sorrow and Consolation, the Higher Life, Nature Fancy, Patriotism, Tragedy, Humor. Room has been found also for poems descriptive and poems narrative. Thus we are given something to touch every mood and every mystery of the heart.

Of course one does not have to care for *all* the verse in these volumes in order to value the high excellence of the work and the curious care of the sifting and saving. One order of mind thinks that a pleasing ripple of words will make a poem; while a higher order of mind demands not only a sweep of melodious chords, but also a glimpse of the deathless idealities. This collection of poems will appeal to both sorts of readers. It is an anthology for the people as well as for the poet. It will be a refining force in the workman's home as well as in the scholar's study.

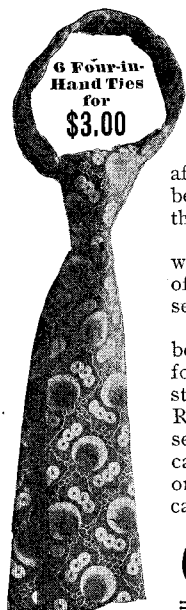
Glancing down the long index, one finds an occasional poem that seems to have no right to appear in this distinguished senate of song. One also finds a few unexpected omissions. Some readers will deplore the absence of such a poem as Oscar Wilde's "Ballad of Reading Gaol," perhaps the most impressive poem since "The Ancient Mariner." Some will also note with regret the absence of such a minor poem as Joseph Clarke's "The Fighting Race," the best thing called out by the Cuban War.

In spite of any fault-finding, this extensive work remains an achievement of great dignity and value. We should naturally expect an excellent anthology from the hand of so distinguished a poet and critic as Mr. Bliss Carman. This he has given us. Taken all in all, "The World's Best Poetry" has no peer among our many collections of verse. It stands at the head. It is a rich treasury, packed with delight, for all lovers of noble ideas and fair imaginations.

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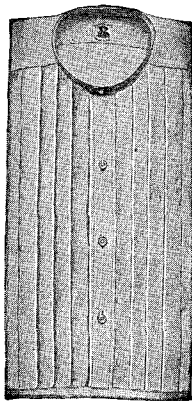
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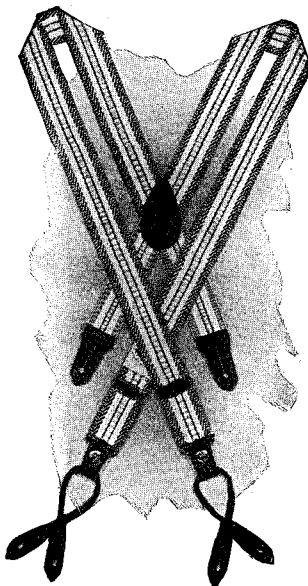
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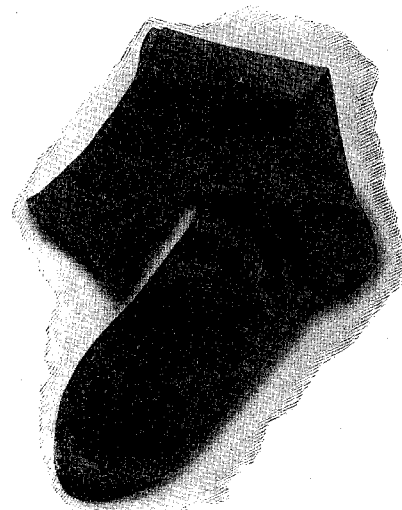
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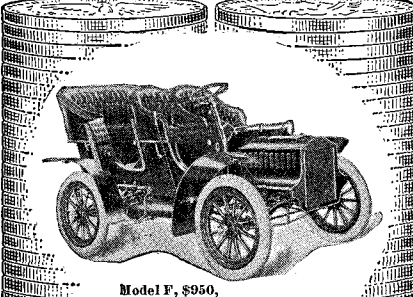


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BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE LITERARY DIGEST is in receipt of the following books:

- "Paul et Virginie."—Bernardine de Saint Pierre. (G. P. Putnam's Sons, \$1.25.)
 "Colomba."—Prosper Merimée. (G. P. Putnam's Sons, \$1.25.)
 "Psyche."—Walter S. Cramp. (Little, Brown & Co., \$1.50.)
 "Back to Bethlehem."—John H. Willey. (Eaton & Mains, \$1 net.)
 "Paris and the Social Revolution."—A. F. Sanborn. (Small, Maynard & Co.)
 "The Bahama Island."—George B. Shattuck. (Macmillan Company, \$10 net.)
 "The Romance of Victor Hugo and Juliette Drouet."—Henry W. Wack. (G. P. Putnam's Sons.)
 "Miniatures."—Dudley Heath. (G. P. Putnam's Sons.)
 "Man's Responsibility."—Thomas G. Carson. (G. P. Putnam's Sons, \$1 net.)
 "International Exposition, St. Louis, 1904."—Edited by Imperial Commission. (Georg Stilke, German Consulate General, New York.)
 "The Fair Land Tyrol."—W. D. McCrackan. (L. C. Page & Co.)
 "Copyright in Congress, 1789-1904."—Thorvald Solberg. (Government Printing Office.)
 "Rose of the World."—Agnes and Egerton Castle. (Frederick A. Stokes, \$1.50.)
 "The Troll Garden."—Willa Sibert Cather. (McClure, Phillips & Co.)
 "Twenty Four Negro Melodies."—S. Coleridge Taylor. (Oliver Ditson Company, \$2.50.)
 "Selections from the Music Dramas of Richard Wagner."—Otto Singer. (Oliver Ditson Company, \$2.50.)
 "The Gift of the Morning Star."—Armistead C. Gordon. (Funk & Wagnalls Company, \$1.50.)
 "The Marquise's Millions."—Frances Aymar Matthews. (Funk & Wagnalls Company, \$1 net.)
 "The Morals of Marcus Ordeyne."—William J. Locke. (John Lane, \$1.50.)
 "The New Knowledge."—Robert Kennedy Duncan. (A. S. Barnes & Co., \$2 net.)

CURRENT POETRY.

Geographical Knowledge.

BY THOMAS HARDY.

Where Blackmoor lay, the road that led
To Bath, she could not show,
Nor tell the sky that overspread
Towns twelve miles off or so.

But that Calcutta stood this way,
That Horn there figured fell,
That here was Boston, here Bombay,
She could declare full well.

Less known to her the track athwart
From Mead, or Yell'ham Wood,
Than how to make some Austral port
In seas of surly mood.

She saw the glint of Guinea's shore
Behind the plum-tree nigh,
Heard old unruly Biscay's roar
Amid the weirs hard by . . .

NOVEL PRIZE COMPETITION.

A prize competition of unusual interest to artists and designers as well as to owners and users of motor cars has been arranged by the George N. Pierce Company of Buffalo, manufacturers of the Pierce Great Arrow cars. This is an offer of three sets of first and second prizes. First, for the best design of a body for an enclosed car; second, for the best design of a body for a touring car, and third, for the best color scheme for any motor car. The first prize for each of the first two competitions is \$250, and the second prize \$100. For the last competition the first prize is \$200 and the second \$100. The offering of prizes for this purpose shows a very interesting status of the business of building automobiles. The contest closes June 1st, and prizes will be awarded as soon as a decision can be reached. Any one wishing to compete in this competition can secure full information and scale drawings by writing to the George N. Pierce Company at Buffalo, N. Y.

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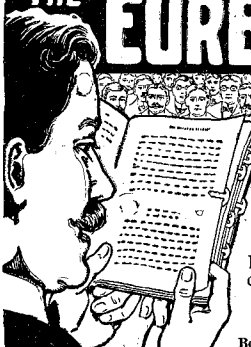
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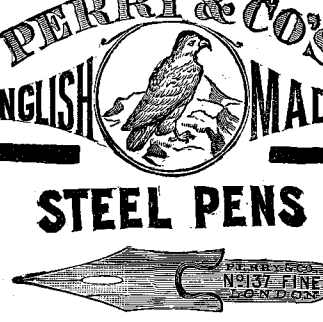


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At last came explanation why
Her mind should be so clear
On distant scenes, and blank wellnigh
On places that were near.

"—My son's a sailor, and he knows
All seas and many lands,
And when he's home he points and shows
Each country where it stands.

"He's now just there—by Gib's high rock—
And when he gets, you see,
To Portsmouth here, behind the clock,
Then he'll come back to me!"

—From the *London Outlook*.

The Old Home.

By MADISON CAWEIN.

An old lane, an old gate, an old house by a tree,
A wild wood, a wild brook—they will not let me be:
In boyhood I knew them, and still they call to me.

Down deep in my heart's core I hear them and my
eyes

Through tear-mists behold them beneath the old-time
skies,

'Mid bee-boom and rose-bloom and orchard lands arise.

I hear them; and heartsick with longing is my soul,
To walk there, to dream there, beneath the sky's blue
bowl;

Around me, within me, the weary world made whole.

To talk with the wild brook of all the long-ago;
To whisper the wood-wind of things we used to know
When we were old companions, before my heart knew
woe.

To walk with the morning and watch its rose unfold;
To drowse with the noontide, lulled on its heart of
gold;

To lie with the night-time and dream the dreams of
old.

To tell to the old trees, and to each listening leaf,
The longing, the yearning, as in my boyhood brief,
The old hope, the old love, would ease my heart of
grief.

The old lane, the old gate, the old house by the tree,
The wild wood, the wild brook—they will not let me
be:

In boyhood I knew them, and still they call to me.

—From *The Criterion*.

PERSONALS.

T. P. Shonts a Real Hustler.—Theodore Perry Shonts, former president of the Clover Leaf Railroad, who has been appointed chairman of the new Panama Canal Commission, is looked upon as the "right man for the place" and one who is equal to the responsibilities of the position. The *Chicago Tribune* publishes several anecdotes of the new commissioner, and we select the following:

"Mark Morton, at his house, in Lake Forest, added that Mr. Shonts is a lion-hearted man, 'never known to show the white feather,' and related as proof of this an anecdote which he said was characteristic of the fiber of the man.

"A strapping big fellow, a contractor, who had a grievance against Mr. Shonts for some fancied wrong, called at his office in the Rookery ten years ago, and as Mr. Shonts was busy had some delay in getting into the private office. His greeting was that he had called to get even with Shonts.

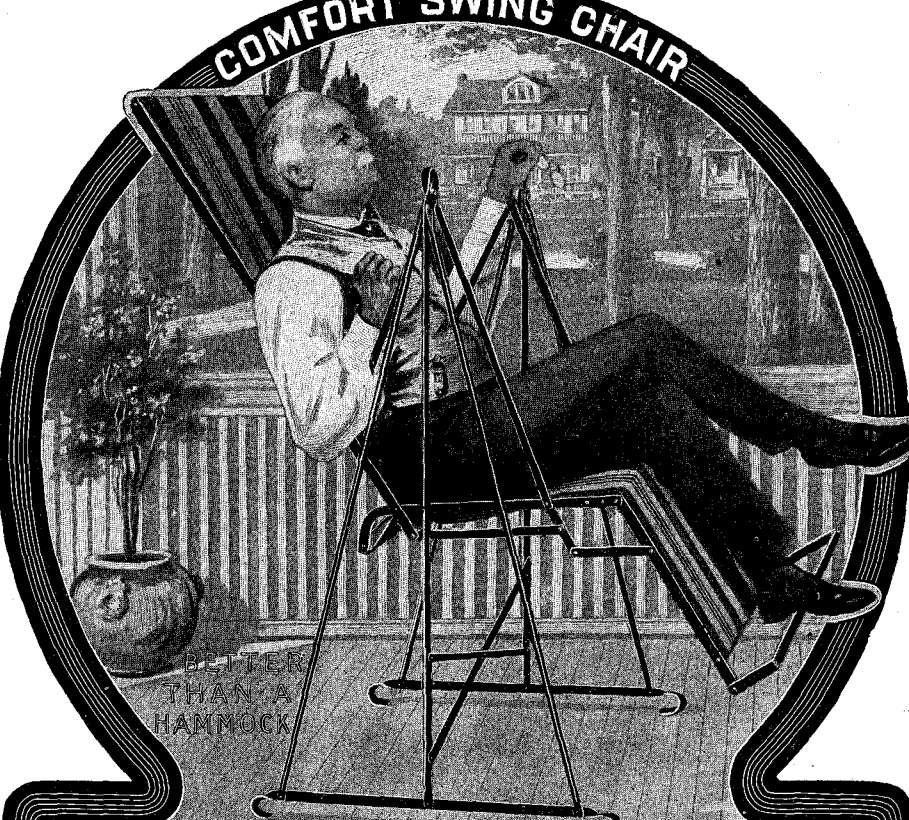
"Looking up from his desk, Shonts, without any comment, simply said, 'I'm glad you called,' sprang to his feet, locked the door and pulled off his coat in a jiffy. Theodore Shonts is as big physically as mentally—six feet or more, in weight 200 pounds, an

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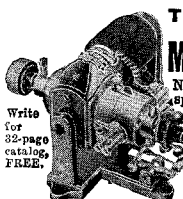


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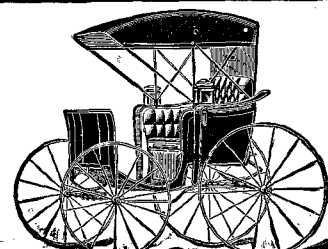


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athlete from head to toe. He went after that contractor fast and furious. It was a battle of giants. Crash, smash, bang—the chairs went against the walls of the room, and the clerks stood around outside, aghast. In three minutes the contractor was as anxious to get out of the room as he had been to get into it. The chairs were broken, and the room looked as if a typhoon had swept through it.

"But Shonts was not through with his man yet. He reminded the contractor that he had wanted to see him, and that he was there to be seen, and—crash, smash, bang, some more. Then Shonts put his head out of the door, cool as you please, and told the office boy to ask the visitor to depart. He went, and Shonts resumed work at his desk.

"That shows the physical energy of the man. One can not say too much of his integrity, force, ability, and judgment. He showed all these things in the building of the Indiana, Illinois and Iowa Railroad years ago. He was superintendent of the Iowa Construction Company, of which his father-in-law, Governor Drake, was general manager and Russell Sage was president. He took off his coat, got right out on the work, and saw that it was done speedily and well. I do not believe there is a man in America more fit for the Panama task than Mr. Shonts."

An Episode in Connection with the Czar.

Here is an account, as told by the Kansas City Star, of a little incident that occurred in Russia a few years ago in the course of a struggle between Witte and Plehve for supremacy:

An American traction owner, visiting St. Petersburg, was impressed with the inadequacy of the horse-car service and employed engineers to work out a modern system. Failing to make an impression on the local officials he had abandoned the plan when he fell in with a clever Russian who assured him that his ignorance of the ways of the country was responsible for the failure, and offered to engineer the deal for a part interest in the company. The first step was to purchase, for several thousand roubles, the sympathy and support of a certain *dansense* of the capital. Everything went smoothly and Witte finally wrote a report recommending the scheme and the Czar indorsed on the document: "I approve this in every particular." Thereupon an American rival attempted to blackmail the successful franchise holder. When the man refused to be held up the rival set various influences at work. A few days later Plehve handed the Emperor a report condemning the traction scheme and favoring its annulment, across which Nicholas wrote: "I approve this report in every particular." Horse-cars still operate in St. Petersburg.

This episode illuminates one phase of the Czar's character. It also, perhaps, helps explain why Russia is fighting on such unequal terms with the business-like armies of Japan.

Current Events.

Foreign.

RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

April 15.—St. Petersburg is enthusiastic over Rozhdestvensky's daring challenge to the Japanese fleet. Japanese advices say that no battle is expected until Admiral Togo is confident that he can annihilate the Russian fleet in a single engagement.

April 16.—Japan warns foreign commerce that defense zones have been established around certain of the Pescadores and Loochoo Islands. A part of the Russian fleet is reported at Kamranh Bay, 200 miles northeast of Saigon. Details are given of the rout of a Russian cavalry detachment, about 40 miles north of Sing-King, and a heavy force of Japanese is reported as advancing on Kirin.

April 17.—A despatch from Saigon says that Admiral Togo has captured a number of Russian colliers off the coast of Cochinchina. Rozhdestvensky's fleet is coaling and provisioning at different points in or off French Indo-China.

April 18.—A despatch from Manila reports sixteen

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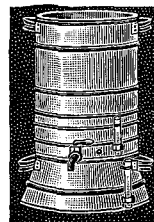
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Japanese cruisers and destroyers near the coast. Japanese papers, in commenting on the alleged violation of neutrality by France in permitting the Russian squadron to occupy French waters, declare that the time has come for action. France instructs the Governor-General of Cochin China in regard to the observance of neutrality.

April 19.—Japan makes a strong protest to France against the use of French waters by the Russian fleet. American war-ships are patrolling Philippine waters to insure the preservation of neutrality. A Russian force is driven out of Tung-Hua, fifty miles east of Sing-King. The Russians report that the Japanese are making frequent attempts to cut the railway between Harbin and Vladivostok.

April 20.—France, in reply to Japan's protest, denies breach of good faith and gives assurances calculated to allay apprehension in Japan. Evidences of activity in Manchuria eastward of Harbin give rise to the belief that Oyama is about to resume the offensive.

April 21.—Russian advices indicate that the Russian fleet is on its way to Vladivostok. Russia warns Rozhdestvensky that he is jeopardizing the world's peace by keeping his fleet in French territorial waters. France demands that her neutrality be rigidly observed.

RUSSIA.

April 15.—The situation in Russia is still threatening; additional troops are sent to St. Petersburg; strikes are renewed at Lodz.

April 16.—Anti-Semitic riots are reported from Chelyebinsk; a state of siege exists in the Narva quarter of St. Petersburg, due to the suspension of work at the Putiloff Iron Works, which is guarded by troops.

April 17.—The Czar issues orders to formulate plans for the introduction of the Zemstvo system into Siberia and Poland.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

April 16.—King Edward and Queen Alexandra visit Algiers.

A general railroad strike is declared in Italy.

Henry White, the new American Ambassador to Italy, is received by King Victor Emmanuel.

April 18.—The Newfoundland Legislature passes the bill excluding American fishermen from the Newfoundland fisheries.

April 21.—The Italian Government promises to grant certain reforms in railroad management; the strikers return to work.

Domestic.

April 15.—President Roosevelt arrives at New-Castle, Colo., on his way to the hunting camp.

J. H. Hyde, first vice-president of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, issues a statement in which he admits having used Equitable funds for underwriting purposes, but declares that President Alexander was a party to such transactions.

April 16.—Railroad representatives in Washington are said to be putting forward every effort to prevent the adoption by the government of the contemplated flat freight rate on the Panama Railway.

April 17.—The Supreme Court declares the New York law, fixing ten hours as a day's work for bakers unconstitutional, holding that it is an interference with personal rights and freedom of contract.

The Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce begins its hearings on the railroad rate question in Washington.

April 18.—Agents of the Equitable Society sustain President Alexander and appeal to the State Legislature to use its powers in enabling policy-holders to sit in the directorate of the society.

Victor L. Morawetz, general counsel of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad, testifies

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before the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce, and justifies the railways in making rate agreements.

The American Asphalt Company asks the State Department to take action to obtain from Venezuela the restoration of its properties until the title is decided by the courts.

April 19.—Agents of the Equitable Society pass resolutions calling on Vice-President Hyde to resign.

The Stock Transfer Tax Bill is signed by Governor Higgins, of New York.

April 20.—Lucius Tuttle, President of the Boston and Maine Railroad, speaks against government regulation of rates before the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce.

April 21.—Orville H. Platt, Senator from Connecticut, dies at his home in Washington, Conn.

James H. Hyde, in a letter to the committee of Agents of the Equitable, presents the request that he resign from the vice-presidency of the society. Chicago policy holders ask for a receiver for the Equitable Society, charging misappropriation of the funds by President Alexander and Vice-President Hyde.

CHESS.

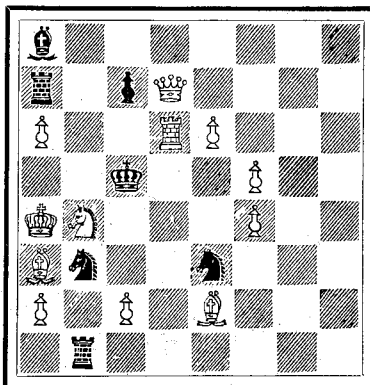
[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess-Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

Problem 1,056.

S. H. BILLINGTON.

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Black—Seven Pieces.



White—Twelve Pieces.

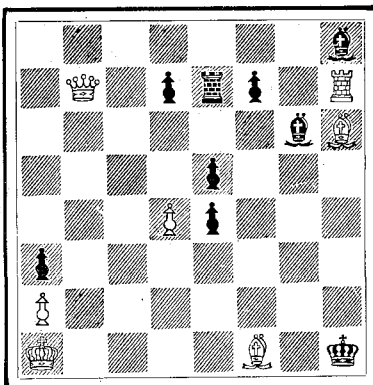
b7; r1pQ4; P2RP3; 2k2P2; KS3P2; Bs2s3; P1P1B3; r1r6.

White mates in two moves.

Problem 1,057.

H. D'O. BERNARD.

Black—Nine Pieces.



White—Seven Pieces.

6b; iQ1p1p1R; 6bB; 4P3; 3Pp3; P7; P7; K4B1k.

White mates in three moves.

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No. 1,051.

1. Q-R sq	2. Q x P	3. Q-B 8 or Q-K R 3, mate
1. K x Kt	Any	
.....	Q-Q sq ch	Kt-Q 4, mate
1. K-Kt 5	K-B 4	
.....	Q-K B sq ch	Q mates
1. B x Kt	Any	
.....	Kt-Q 4 ch	Q-Q sq, mate
1. B-B 2	K-Kt 5	
.....	Kt x P ch	Q-Q sq, mate
1. B x P or any	K-Kt 5	
.....	Q-Q sq	Q-Kt 4, mate
1. P-R 6	K x Kt	
.....	B x Kt	P-Kt 4, mate
.....	Other	Kt-Q 4, mate

Solved by M. Marble, Worcester, Mass.; the Rev. G. Dobbs, New Orleans; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; H. W. Barry, Boston; A. C. White, New York City; W. Runk, Highland Falls, N. Y.; R. H. Ramsey, Germantown, Pa.; Dr. J. H. S., Geneva, N. Y.; the Rev. J. G. Law, Walhalla, S. C.; S. W. Bampton, Philadelphia; the Rev. W. Rech, Kiel, Wis.; N. D. Waffle, Salt Springville, N. Y.; E. A. C., Kinderhook, N. Y.; W. G. Hosea, Cincinnati; "Clebor," New York City; B. Alten, Elyria, O.; L. R. Williams, Omaha; the Rev. S. M. Morton, D.D., Effingham, Ill.; the Rev. C. H. Schneider, Decatur, Ind.; J. E. Wharton, Sherman, Tex.; R. H. Renshaw, University of Virginia; W. E. Hayward, Indianapolis; the Rev. B. G. White, Jacksonville, Fla.; P. M. Williams, Kansas City; A. Regenbrecht, Peters, Tex.; J. K. Curzon, Auburn, Neb.

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Comments (1,050): "Very fine key"—M. M.; "Clever cross-check"—G. D.; "A typical Blake"—W. R.; "Superb"—J. G. L.; "Splendid"—J. E. W.; "A beauty"—B. W. L. M.; "Puzzling key"—L. G.

1,051: "Not a thoroughbred Mac, but contains some fine points, one of which is the clever use of the black R"—M. M.; "Fine, of course"—G. D.; "This does not begin to rank with the eminent author's best work. Although it may be difficult for the conscientious solver, it is far from being beautiful. The manner by which 1 Q x P is overcome and the failure of 1 Q-B sq, are the salient features"—W. R.; "Elegant"—J. G. L.; "What traps the blind man sets for men with good eyes!"—C.; "Has too many defects to be called good. It is cumbersome and lacks beauty of form"—L. R. W.; "The hardest and best 3-er since '34"—S. M. M.; "Nothing but the author's reputation can make this appear more than an ordinary composition"—J. E. W.

In addition to those reported, G. Stephenson, Well-ton, Ariz., got '44; F. W. Howay, New Westminster, B. C., '46, '48; C. E. W. W., and W. K. Greely, Boston, '48.

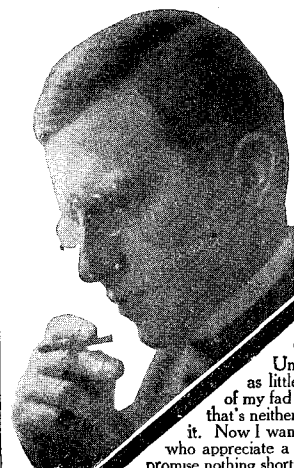
A Fine End Game.

The following end-game, by J. G. Gilmartin, of Boston, was suggested by an ending in actual play:

White: K on K R sq; Q on Q Kt 5.

Black: K on K B 8; P on K 7.

In how many moves can White force mate, and how?



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From the Napier-Mieses Match.

Evans Gambit.

NAPIER. White.	MIESES. Black.	NAPIER. White.	MIESES. Black.
1 P-K 4	P-K 4	27 R x Kt	R-K sq
2 Kt-K B 3	Kt-Q B 3	28 R x R	K x R
3 B-B 4	B-B 4	29 P-B 4(i)	P x P
4 P-Q Kt 4	B x P	30 K-B 2	Kt-K 2
5 P-B 3	B-R 4	31 K-B 3	Kt-Kt 3(j)
6 Castles	P-Q 3	32 B-B 2	Kt-R 5 ch
7 P-Q 4	P x P	33 K-B 2	K-B 2
8 Q-Kt 3	Q-B 3	34 B x P	K-B 3
9 P-K 5	P x K P	35 P-Kt 3	P x P ch
10 R-K sq	B-Q 2	36 K x P	K-Kt 4
11 Q x P (a)	R-Kt sq	37 B-K 4	P-B 4
12 R x P ch	K Kt-K 2	38 B-Q 3	P-R 4
13 Q x R ch(b)	Kt x Q	39 P-Q R 3	P-B 5
14 B-K Kt 5	Q x R	40 B x P	Kt-Kt 3
15 Kt x Q	P-K B 3(c)	41 K-B 2	Kt-K 4
16 Kt x B	Kt x Kt (d)	42 B-K 2	K-B 5
17 B-Q 2	B-Kt 3 (e)	43 K-K sq	K-K 6
18 P x P	B x P	44 P-K R 4	Kt-Q 2
19 B-B 3	B x B (f)	45 P-R 5	Kt-B 3
20 Kt x B	Kt-Q B sq(g)	46 P-R 6	Kt-R 2
21 Kt-Kt 5	P-B 3	47 K-Q sq	Kt-B 3
22 R-K sq ch	K-Q sq	48 B-B 4	K-Q 5
23 Kt-Q 4	Kt-K 4	49 B-Kt 8	K-B 6
24 B-Kt 3	P-Kt 4 (h)	50 K-B sq	P-R 5
25 Kt-K 6 ch	K-Q 2	51 K-Kt sq(k) Resigns.	
26 Kt x P	P x Kt		

Notes by L. Hoffer.

(a) Napier, who knows this variation of the Gambit perfectly well, made this transposition involuntarily. 11 B-Kt 5 is the usual move.

(b) It is fortunate that no more serious consequences than the loss of the Gambit pawns result from the mistake in the opening.

(c) 15... R-B sq; 16 P x P, B-Kt 3; 17 B-K 3, Kt-B 4 could have been played.

(d) The remainder of the game is highly interesting and an instructive end-game study. White wins, but we can hardly admit that this should be so. In the present position even a draw should be an unexpected issue for White. 16... K x Kt would seem indicated; it brings the King into play and liberates the Rook.

(e) Kt-Kt 3 would have been better. If 18 B x K 6, that 18... K Kt-B 3, and he gets some freedom for his pieces. If 18 B-Kt 3, then again 18... Kt-B 3, with a good game.

(f) We suggest 19... B-Kt 3, defending the two weak Pawns, to begin with. If 20 Kt-R 3, then 20... P-B 3; 21 R-K sq, K-Q sq; 22 B-Kt 4, Kt-B 4, or B-B 4, with a good game again.

(g) Now he has the inferior game, and all he might hope is a draw. The next move is required because of the threat Kt-Kt 5, and to bring the Kt-Q 3 as a defense against the Rook.

(h) One Pawn must be lost, and the text move is perhaps the best to draw.

(i) Very effective. It leaves Black an isolated Pawn, and is the quickest means of getting the King into play.

(j) The last of the series of inferior moves made by Mieses. The game is lost now. He might still have drawn with ordinary care with Kt-Q 4.

(k) The second half of the game was played by Napier with consummate skill.

From the New Zealand Chess-Congress.

Notes from The Saturday Review.

Ruy Lopez.

PLEASANTS. White.	BARNES. Black.	PLEASANTS. White.	BARNES. Black.
1 P-K 4	P-K 4	6 Kt x P	B-Q 2
2 Kt-K B 3	Kt-Q B 3	7 Q-R 5 ch	P-Kt 3
3 B-Kt 5	P-K B 4	8 P x P	Q-K 2 ch
4 P x P	P-Q 3	9 B-K 3	Castles
5 P-Q 4	P x P		

Instead of Castling, Black should play 9 Kt-B 3, and if 10 P-Kt 7 dis. ch, Kt x Q; 11 P x R = Q, Kt-B 3, and it is difficult to see how White can extricate his Q, as Black threatens to Castle followed by B-Kt 2 or R 3.

10 Castles	B-Kt 2	13 Kt-Q B 3	Kt-B 3
11 Kt x Kt	B x Kt	14 Q-B 5 ch	K-Kt sq
12 B x B	P x B	15 Q-Q R 5	P-Q 4

The P can not be defended. If 15... P-B 4, then 16 Q-Kt 5 ch, followed by Q-B 6. The utmost Black could then hope for is the exchange of Q's, after which he has a lost game, owing to the minority of his Pawns.

16 Q x R Pch	K-B sq	23 Q x P ch	K-B sq
17 Q-R-Q sq	P x P	24 Q-R 8 ch	K-Q 2
18 R-K sq	Q-Q 3	25 Q-R 4 ch	K-B sq
19 P-K Kt 3	Kt-Kt 5	26 Q x Kt ch	Q-B 4
20 B-B 5	Q-B 3	27 Q-Q B 4	B x Kt
21 Q-R 8 ch	K-Q 2		And White mates in four moves.
22 R x P ch	P x R		

White's conduct of the game could not be excelled.

Mordecai Morgan, author of the "Chess Digest," has won the championship of the Franklin Chess-Club, Philadelphia, in the annual tournament recently finished. Morgan won 10, lost 1; Shipley took second place with 9 wins, and Bampton third, 8½.

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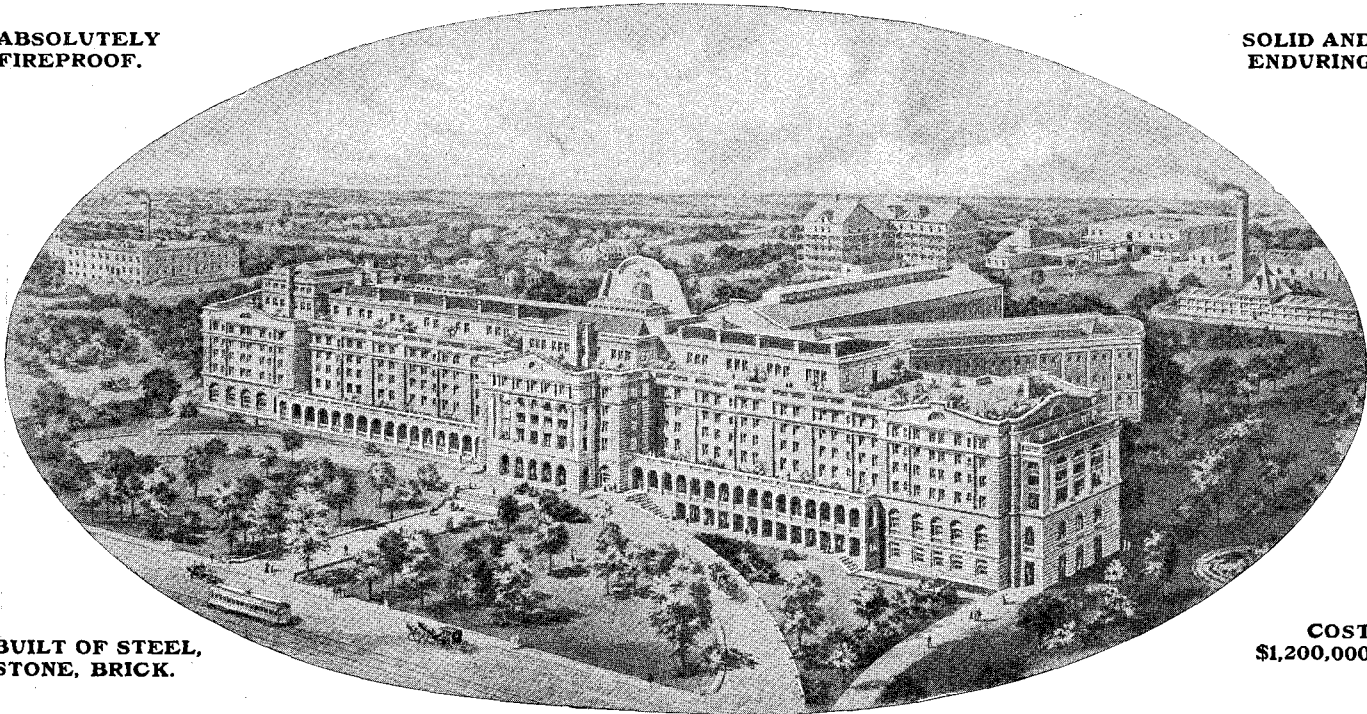
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